密勒氏評論報

THE CHINA WEEKLY

REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a Newspape for transmission with special marks privileges in China.

VOLUME XXV | SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1923 | NUMBER 10

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

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Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

PUBLISHED AT NO. 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TEN DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED IN CHINA AND JAPAN. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U. S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917.

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. TELEPHONE CENTRAL 4741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

AMERICAN OFFICE

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AMERICA'S TOY FLEET IN CHINA WATERS

THE average American school boy at home is brought up to think that piracy is something belonging to the last century and the average American citizen, especially those who live in the rural sections, is accustomed to thinking that battleships and gunboats are useless extravagances. At least we judge this to be true if we consider the attitude of the average Middle-Western congressman and senator toward the American navy to be a correct indication of public opinion. That piracy is still an active and pressing problem of the high seas and navigable streams along the China coast and that there is a very great necessity for strengthening and improving the equipment of the American naval power in China waters is shown by the fact that within the last two weeks two American gunboats have been fired upon by Chinese pirates, bandits or hostile soldiers. The first case was that of the *U. S. S. Monocacy* which was fired upon on July 22 at Chungking as it was escorting a peaceful merchant vessel and the other case was that of the *U. S. S. Pampanga* on July 14 as it was doing patrol duty on the West River inland from Canton. In both cases the American boats were compelled to return the fire in self defence and in the protection of peaceful American commerce.

THE incidents referred to in the foregoing have become so common in recent years that they even do not arouse comment among the foreigner and Chinese communities in the China coast cities. These incidents are, however, most serious, and unless something is done immediately to strengthen and improve the American naval patrol force in this part of the world, American commerce will be driven entirely from the navigable streams of China. That China is unable to give protection to the peaceful foreign trade that enters her borders in accordance with treaty rights is manifest to all observers. The chairman of the American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai at the annual meeting of that body held on June 29 read a list of recent pirate and bandit outrages against American commerce on the Upper Yangtsze River that sounded as though it might have been a page taken from the experiences of sea captains of the first quarter of the last century. That the report of the chairman of the American Chamber was accurate has been certified to by American naval officers who do patrol duty on the upper reaches of the Yangtsze river. The report told of constant firing upon American ships by pirates and bandits or soldiers, and there was one case where an American ship was actually boarded, cargo destroyed, and officers roughly handled. This latter case was a result of Chinese

junkmen refusing to permit foreign steamships to engage in certain lines of the carrying trade but the disastrous results upon American commerce in this important part of China is just the same.

ALTHOUGH we do not have accurate figures regarding the status of all American naval craft on the China coast the following information which refers to the boats on the Yangtse river is taken from the report of the Associated American Chambers of Commerce issued on October 23 of last year:

Present Fleet and Description:

"Name	Built	Speed	Draft
ELCANO	1885	8.5 K	12' 3"
QUIROS	1895	8.5 K	9' 6"
VILLALOBOS	1896	9.0 K	9'10"
PALOS	1914	10.0 K	3' 0"
MONOCACY	1914	10.0 K	3' 0"
ISABEL	1917	28.5 K	10' 9"

The *Isabel's* only serious defect is inability to operate freely above Hankow except at moderately high water. The *Palos* and *Monocacy* (the only two boats that can go above Ichang, where there should be at least four) have not sufficient speed and power to breast the rapids at high water, much less to escort merchant vessels. Due to defects in design they must stop after four hours steaming to clean fires and eject ashes. They would be very satisfactory for service below Ichang at such places as Tungting and Poyang lakes, the Han and other smaller streams at high water, etc. but they are all we have for service up river and must be kept there.

The *Elcano, Villalobos* and *Quiros* are utterly useless. They have no speed and can only move at high water at which time they proceed to their winter stations where, when the water falls, they are usually stuck in the mud. It recenty took the *Quiros* 7 days, steaming at full speed from daylight to dark, to go from Hankow to Ichang. In short unless trouble occurs at spots where gunboats are stationed there is vacant hope for any of our gunboats ever getting to the scene, except at high water season.

If the situation was not so serious, the American residents of China might get some grim humor out of the fact that they must rely for protection of their lives and property in China upon part of the old fleet captured from the Spanish by Admiral Dewey in the battle of Manila Bay, May 1, 1898.

IT is a pathetic situation that American citizens in China, missionaries perhaps more than business men owing to their residence so far in the interior, must depend for their protection upon such a disgraceful outfit as the American navy maintains in these waters. The fault of course rests with Congress for American organizations in China as well as American officials in China have been agitating for years for improvements. It has been estimated that gunboats of the necessary type for use on the upper Yangtse would cost approximately G. $300,000 each and five at least would be necessary to properly constitute a mobile force in time of trouble. This at first appears to be a considerable sum of money and country congressmen are likely to say that this outlay would conflict with their pleas (usually demagogical, for they do not hesitate to vote for large appropriations of the "pork-barrel" character for internal waterways in their home districts) for economy. But when the problem is considered from the standpoint of actual saving for the American people, the governmental outlay is found to be infinitesimal. Take one product alone which America obtains from Central and Western China—wood-oil—which is used in the United States as a basis for the manufacture of paint. If trade in this one article is stopped (as is quite probable) and American manufacturers can not obtain this product from China the price of paint in the United States would immediately go to a point that would cost the American people far more than the outlay for a dozen boats necessary for the protection of all American commerce on the continent of Asia. Since the matter of providing additional craft will probably come before Congress this Fall, American organizations in China as well as those in the United States interested in this trade should bestir themselves to see that the proper information is supplied to the Naval Affairs Committees of both the House and Senate to the end that something may be done before it is too late.

FEDERAL RADIO CONTRACT GOES THROUGH?

THAT the American Federal Telegraph Company was able to sustain its contract with the Chinese Government for the construction in Shanghai of a high power wireless station with feeder stations in various parts of the country is indicated in an interview with Mr. R. P. Schwerin, president of the Federal company which appeared in the *Japan Advertiser* for July 25 and 26. Mr. Schwerin sailed for America last month but expects to return to China in October with a large force of engineers to begin the erection of the Shanghai plant which, according to report, is to be the largest and most powerful in the world. The station is to be erected about 20 miles from Shanghai, and when completed will be able to communicate direct with the United States and Europe. If the Federal Radio contract has actually been upheld and work is to begin on this important enterprise, the news will be welcomed by all American business interests in China, for the reason that the principle involved in this issue went to the very foundation of the Open Door Doctrine. This contract which was originally negotiated by Mr. Barnes Moss of Shanghai just prior to the calling of the Washington Conference provided for the erection of a high power radio station in Shanghai with feeder stations in various parts of China by an American company on behalf of the Chinese government. The stations are to be owned by the Chinese government, but are to be operated jointly by the government and the American interests until the stations are paid for out of the earnings. When the Federal Radio people sent their engineers to China to begin construction of the plant about a year ago, all work was held up because of a protest lodged by the Japanese government to the effect that the Federal contract infringed a prior contract made secretly with the Chinese Navy Department by Mitsui and Company during the European War. Under the Mitsui contract, the Chinese government, then under the domination of the notorious Anfu clique, had granted a secret 30 year monopoly whereby the Japanese were to control all radio communication within China and between China and other nations. Secretary Hughes took exception to the Japanese contract on the ground that it was a violation of the Open Door principle of equal opportunity and

insisted that the Chinese government carry out the terms of the American contract. A most interesting diplomatic battle immediately ensued and has been in progress almost up to the present. In a letter to Dr. Sao Ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister in Washington, dated July 1, 1921, Secretary Hughes placed the United States government definitely on record as wholeheartedly in support of the Open Door Principle and then later on practically the same words were incorporated into the Nine Power Treaty negotiated at the Washington Conference. Had the Japanese government been able to uphold the Mitsui contract and prevent the carrying out of the Federal Contract, it would have amounted to a repudiation of the Open Door doctrine and a scrapping of the Nine Power Treaty guaranteeing the principle of equality of commercial opportunity within the territorial limits of the Chinese Republic. Added interest was attached to the Japanese protest owing to the fact that Mitsui and Company was actually engaged in the construction of a high power radio station near Peking upon which they ad been working for nearly five years, and which they never had been able to operate in accordance with their contract. It is now reported that the Chinese government intends to take over the Mitsui station in case the Japanese can make it operate and in case the station can not be made to function to declare the contract cancelled.

CRANE'S FRANK CRITICISM OF CHINA

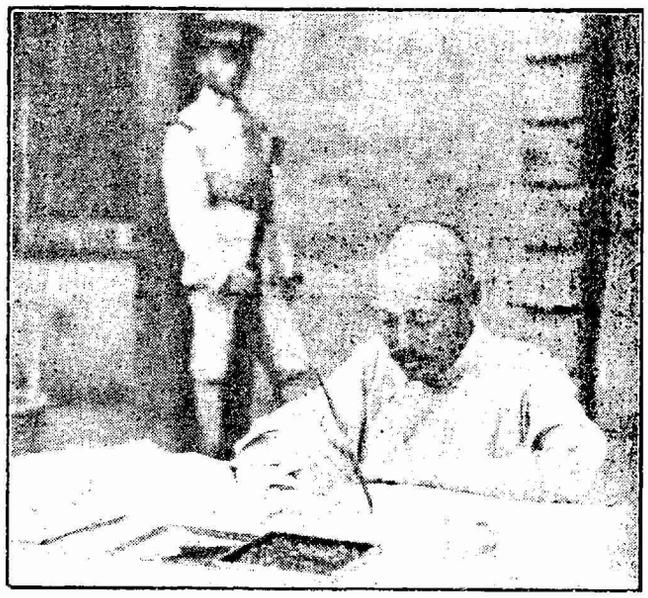
DR. Frank Crane, the American newspaper writer, who spent recently a few weeks touring China made the following statement regarding his impressions of the country:

"No country can flourish when ruled by vermin and not until China rids herself of the infected officials and chooses a commission of business men to handle her affairs, will she even sense success in the slightest degree. A body of strong educated and interested men and women teachers from all countries should be chosen and brought to China to educate the teeming millions of people, from the lowest laborer to the highest official in whom they should instil truth and honesty, clean out the filth and stench of the narrow streets in the many cities, lift up the coolie from his low rank and make him interested in the progress of the country. These are a few things that can be done but won't be taken care of principally because no one cares and the few who do are in the minority, and therefore are absorbed by the masses. My travels in China and Japan have been equally enjoyed and if China can be cleaned of her impurity, all her own resources brought to the surface, and the returns enjoyed, no nation can be superior in value to the rest of the world and to its own people."

First impressions of tourists usually constitute one of the chief forms of amusement for newspaper readers residing in the Far East, but Dr. Crane seems to have proved an exception to the general run—at least from the standpoint of frankness.

A Constitution More Important than a President, Says Wu Pei-fu

BY PEI-YU CHIEN



Picture by Ariel Varges, International Newsreel Corp.

General Wu Pei-fu Writing His Answers to the Interviewer's Questions

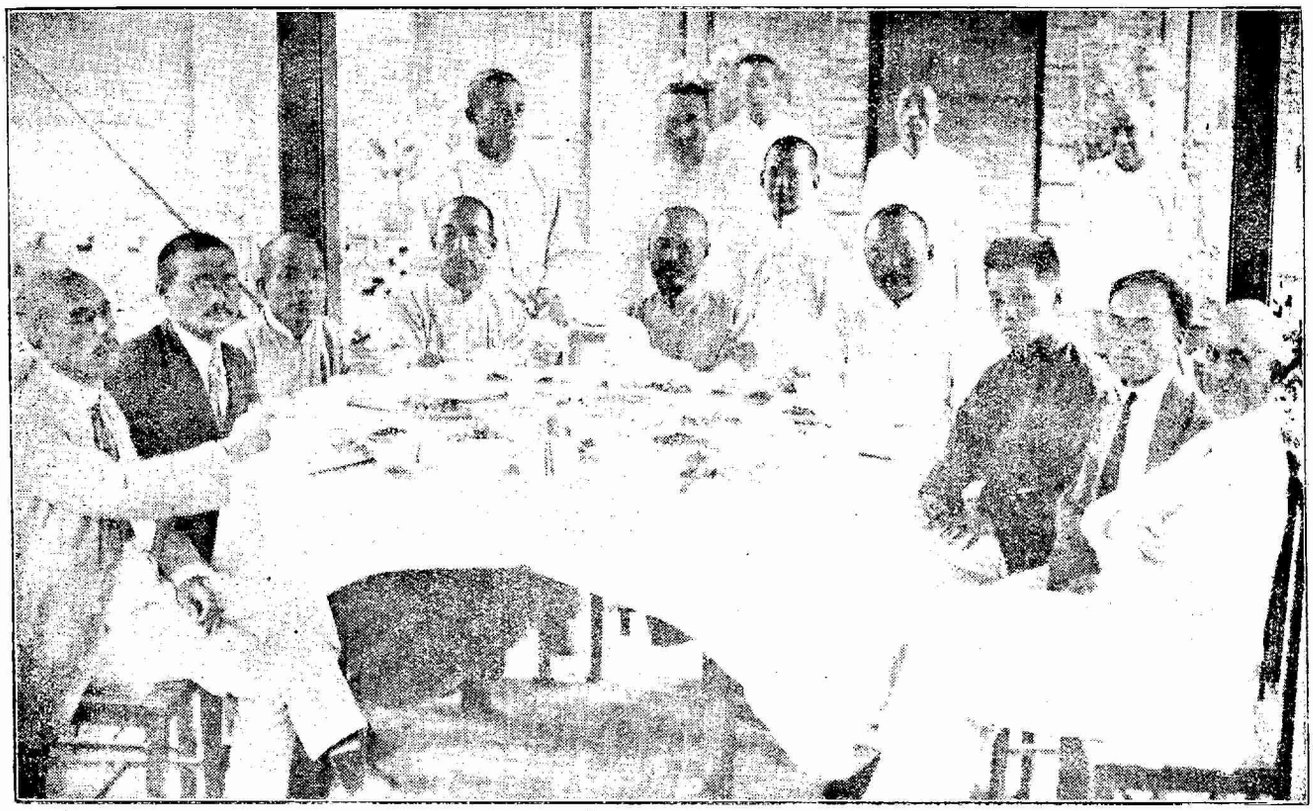
THE turning point in the whole affair of the presidential election in North China since the ousting of Li Yuan Hung rests with General Wu Pei-Fu, Inspector General of Hunan and Hupei, with whom the writer has just visited for two days and dined three times in his yamen at Loyang, Honan. We talked freely about many things including the present political situation, the art of drinking wine, tree-planting and Chinese classics.

There is no need to deny that Marshal Tsao Kun is now hesitating in the continuation of his election campaign work. He has been put in a very difficult position by those who misjudged the outcome of their own actions and committed a great mistake through their impatient and unwise steps. The attitude of General Wu Pei-Fu is, therefore, not to concern himself with the whole affair. Wu is known as the chief subordinate of Marshal Tsao. Wu is still counting himself as a subordinate of Tsao, despite his present position and power, and will remain so for a long time, because Wu does not want to desert a man to whom he owes his present career. He is said to be still obedient to the orders from Paoting-fu.

Despite Wu's present attitude there should be no fear of a breach between the two military leaders of the Chihli Party. His method is to keep away from the matter but to remain in the same relationship with Gen. Tsao Kun as before. He said that his views do not differ from those held by the so-called Tientsin clique, although the members of that body did certain things without his knowledge. Asked whether he would help Marshal Tsao in his presidential campaign, General Wu declared readily that he could not render any assistance in this respect, because he must leave the whole affair to the parliament. "Whoever is elected legally by the parliament, I will support with all my might. I only hope that the parliament will act according to the wishes of the people." General Wu cleverly avoided a second question put to him as to whether he would be equally opposed to anybody, who should assume the presidential office without a legal election by the parliament, by saying "There will not be such a thing and it is useless to imagine it."

General Wu Pei-fu emphatically told the writer this morning that he has nothing to do with either Chang Tso-lin or Sun Yat-sen whatever in national affairs.

"It is very clear to the Chinese and foreigners," he said "that I cannot do anything with a bandit. Sun Wen is a



Picture by Ariel Varges, International Newsreel Corp.

At dinner in the General Wu Pei-fu's yamen. From left to right: Two Japanese newspaper correspondents and Japanese Adviser, Col. Li, Chief of Education; General Wu Pei-fu and General Li, Chief of Staff; C.L. Suez, secretary; Pei-yu Chien, correspondent for *Review* and at extreme right Junius B. Wood, correspondent for the Chicago *Daily News*.

disturber of the peace in China and it should be clearly understood that I will have nothing to discuss with a peace-disturber."

From the above statement of Wu Pei-fu, it can be deducted that there is great difficulty in realizing the hope of an alliance between Doctor Sun and Marshal Tsao, which is much talked of in the vernacular papers here. Tsao cannot ally himself with a man to whom Wu is so bitterly opposed unless he is willing to break away from Wu, which would be a very unwise step for Tsao to take in such a critical time as this.

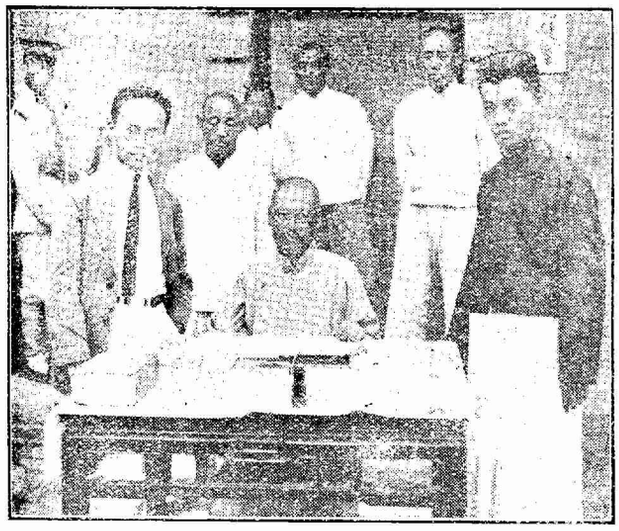
Sun Yat-sen, Chang Tso-lin and Hsiung Ke-wu of Szechuan, who has been victorious over the Northern troops in that part of China, are called by General Wu the "three bad characters of China." To get rid of these three bad characters is to General Wu the only road to the reunification of the country. He admitted that he is rendering a limited assistance to Cheng Chiung-ming against Sun "for the purpose of reunifying China, but not to help him to talk about provincial autonomy. The general is not opposed to provincial autonomy in the real sense of the term but is opposed to provincial autonomy as talked about by those "Know-nothing militarists," as he calls them. He is also in constant communication with such Southern leaders as Hung Tsao-ming and Lin Hu.

It is also interesting to find out that General Wu is himself not interested in the present election affair, as he is suspected of having an ambition toward the presidential chair himself. When requested to express his opinion as to the recent report in circulation that many patriotic Chinese and friends of China in foreign countries are expecting him to become the president of China, he answered with a look of decision on his face and a waive of his hand: "In my life, there will be no such a thing and I will not allow myself to be persuaded to take the office, even if I am elected by the parliament." He says he is perfectly satisfied with the position of a division-general and the work of training troops for the protection of China's boundaries.

General Wu Pei-fu is of the opinion that the proceedings of constitution-drafting and the presidential election should be going on hand in hand. But the drafting of the constitution is more important than the election of a president. "China has been a republic without a constitution for more than ten years. What have the members of the parliament done since they were entrusted with the work of drawing up the country's constitution? When a constitution has been made up, other problems of the country can be easily solved according to the country's constitution." As to those M. P's, who absent themselves from Peking, General Wu Charges them with commiting political suicide and deserting their duty to their country. "Something must be done after October 10, on which date the term of the present parliament expires." He will probably communicate with provincial authorities as to the exact steps to be taken, but will also be guided by public sentiment at that time.

There is also at present talk of punishing those persons who are responsible for the ousting of Li Yuan Hung. Wu is practically of this opinion and thinks that Tsao Kun himself is opposed to the methods of his campaign managers. But Wu's opinion is a little different as to who should be punished. "The outside people blame certain militarists," the general said to the writer. "My opinion is different. I feel sure that the members of the parliament must have been the wire-pullers in the back ground. Otherwise, they should have impeached those persons who were responsible for that obnoxious affair. The fact that they have not done anything of the kind practically amounts to proof of the part they played in it."

General Wu has a very interesting idea regarding the proposed foreign-officered railroad gendarmerie. He suggested that foreign countries should select a certain number of military officers and China should do the same. They are then to be put to an efficiency test to see who, foreigners or Chinese, are really superior in military accomplishments. "I am sure that the Chinese are not inferior to anybody, not only in military arts, but in all other respects too. Foreigners should not think of controlling any other people than those who are already under their control and who are agitating for independence," the general



Picture by Ariel Varges, International Newsreel Corp.

General Wu Pei-fu (in the center) with C. T. Suez, secretary and interpreter at the right and Pei-yu Chien, author of this article at the left.

remarked with a smile not unmixed with a tint of scorn. "Moreover," the general continued, "we have our own railroad guards. It is true that they are not very efficient and there is ample room for improvements. But why should they be trained under foreigners? Foreigners cannot do that until they have conquered the whole of China and the heart of every Chinese!"

General Wu also referred to a suggestion emanating from certain Chinese quarters in Hongkong that the diplomatic body is going to call a conference of all faction leaders of China to settle the nation's problems. He considered this as ridiculous and valueless. He said he would not attend any such conference and without his attendance, nothing can be accomplished. Naturally he is also much annoyed by the falsehoods spread by certain news agencies that mislead the Chinese people into thinking that Americans are also in favor of the plan of interfering with China's own affairs.

General Wu is very frank and never hesitates in answering questions. The writer interviewed him together with Junius B. Wood of the Chicago *Daily News* and Ariel L. Varges of the *International News Service*. General Wu answered all questions without any hesitation or reservation and posed for many pictures.

After the interview and picture-taking, we were invited to dine with him on the spacious veranda in the front of his office. He drinks much wine and highly praised the Chinese "Shao-hsin" a kind of rice wine named after the place of production. He referred to that wine as "the wine with many benefits, but no harm," and he jokingly remarked that "if America had had this wine, she would never have to prohibit her people from drinking; and if the American prohibition comes to an end, Chinese wines like this should be exported to America to remedy the evil consequences of drinking foreign wines."

We dined with the general three times in his yamen. Besides his breakfast, he never eats at home except on rainy days. He is very democratic in his manner of receiving guests. He entertains all guests with same spirit and treatment with no reference to official rank or the places from which they come. He dines in his yamen with his guests all the year through. On rainy days or holidays when he wants to eat at home, he will convey all the guests to his residence in automobiles. New guests always have the privilege of dining with the general. As they stay longer, the privilege of sitting with the general is naturally turned to those who arrive after them. This is regularly done without exception and there are always enough guests to fill the seats at three tables.

Yesterday afternoon, the writer asked for a sample of the general's handwriting. He wrote for me a stanza from the famous poem "The Autumn Thoughts" written by Tu Fu, a famous Chinese poet of the Tang dynasty. He wrote it on four sheets of paper and signed them: Tse Yu (the general's calling name) Wu Pei-fu together with a red seal. He likes to paint bamboos and he is a good painter too. It is both interesting and significant to know that the strongest man in China today is also an artist and literatus!

Loyang, July 18, 1923.

Peking as an Addled Egg

BY CHARLES DAILEY

ALTHOUGH such a thing as public sentiment is utterly lacking in China, the people of all classes appear to be taking note of the drift of affairs. Even the politicians are beginning to get their ears to the ground, particularly the ambitious ones, such for instance as Tsao Kun. The overlord of the Chihli party has not abandoned his campaign for the presidency which is still in the hands of the Tientsin clique of the party, of which Tsao Jui is the head, but he has put a soft-pedal on some of the efforts of that clique. He realizes that the Tientsin clique is a very bad lot as a whole, having mercenary rather than patriotic motives, but also knows that they are very essential to the continued domination of the Chihli party. Such devout followers of Tsao Kun as Wu Pei-Fu, Hsuing Pin-Chi, Civil Governor of Shantung, and even Admiral Wu Yu-Lin, the present Minister of Communications, have shown signs of their disapproval of the rough-house methods of the Tientsin clique.

Perhaps it is all due to the talk that the foreign powers might withdraw recognition from the present unrepresentative Peking government, something that never was intended by either of the two Powers which count for anything in China these days—the United States and Great Britain. But a rumor went the rounds that the election by bribery of Tsao Kun to the presidency might result in a situation wherein the foreign powers would not recognize the new government. This at least caused Tsao Kun to take careful note of affairs and to check, as far as it was possible, the somewhat vicious and all-the-time dangerous compaign of the Tientsin clique.

So matters stand at the present moment. There seems to be no real danger that Li Yuan-Hung would remove to Shanghai or Hangchow and there summon what government and what Parliament that might be induced to follow him and attempt again to function. He might have done so within a week or two after being bayonetted out of Peking by Feng Yu-Hsiang, but it is too late now. Yet even the prospect of such a move alarmed Tsao Kun. Li Yuan-Hung has been recognized by the Powers after the fashion employed since China got into a foment, and he has not been "unrecognized." Should he attempt to function again he could at least cause an embarrassing situation for Tsao Kun and his satellites. Yet the chances that he will do so are very remote. He would be helpless without a majority of Parliament behind him, and this is about as difficult, if not equally impossible, as the effort of Tsao Kun and his followers to obtain a quorum in Peking. The game that each faction is playing seems to be to keep the other crowd from getting a quorum. It is cheaper to buy men to remain away from Parliament than to bribe them to attend and vote for a certain candidate.

So matters rest at the moment, but with Tsao Kun, eager to be President but unwilling to openly buy his election, listening more and more to Wu Pei-fu and to Gen. Hsiung and the other conservatives and finally making public a statement of his policies, which one correspondent described as the eight points of perfection. His proposal has the merit of being sound, but whether it is sincere and has any chance at all of being carried out is quite a different matter.

The Paoting boss says that first it is incumbent upon the government to force a retrenchment by curtailng expenses. His second point is that all superfluous officials be dismissed. Thirdly, he recommends that the financial position of the government be strengthened by the consolidation of foreign and domestic loans. Herein lies a hidden rock for any navigator of the Ship of State, for under cover of this an effort would be made to include many irregular loans, advances and other commitments made within the last few years, and dating from the Nishihara loans. For his fourth point Gen. Tsao sounds a note that has been played by all the militarists and is in nowise new. He suggests that as a step toward the disbandment of the surplus troops a soldier-labor unit be formed, employing the surplus troops in public works.

The eununciation of principles then takes up the question of lawlessness and says that drastic steps should be taken to suppress banditry and to protect the railways in order that foreign complications might be avoided. The utterance of Tsao Kun in this respect would have had a much truer ring if he had taken the ground that bandits should be suppressed for the benefit of the people of China, for they have been the greatest sufferers. When the railways and the highways are safe for the Chinese they will be perfectly

safe for the foreigner. Protecting the foreigner and not protecting the Chinese only invites attack upon the foreigner.

Then Tsao turns to the question of reunification. He urges that mediators be appointed to bring political peace, and then that effective measures be taken to encourage new industrial enterprises and to stimulate domestic commerce. Finally he sees a need for enlarging the jurisdiction of the local courts and taking steps to end corrupt practices in the judiciary. He makes no specific recommendations in this respect but merely suggests this as a preliminary step toward the abolition of extraterritoriality. He further adds that these views are purely personal with him, but he hopes the government authorities will give them due consideration so that a general government policy may be adopted.

General Tsao also has come to the view of Wu Pei-Fu, Gen. Hsiung and other conservatives on the question of railroading himself into the presidency, and urging the necessity of first completing a constitution. The translation of his pronunciamento in this respect reads as follows:

"It is my belief that a constitution is a fundamental question with our country, and until it is settled there will be no peace. I telegraphed Parliament a request that the constitution be completed as soon as possible, but more than a month has elapsed and it is reported to me that despite all efforts to assemble for a drafting session a quorum never can be obtained. Parliament at its first convocation considered its prime duty that of drafting the constitution, but because of its suspension in the second year and its dissolution in the sixth year, for ten years the completion of the constitution has been prevented.

"When Parliament reconvened last year the hope for consummating the work on the constitution again brightened. At that time the nation expected that it would be brought to completion in a short time. To-day that hope prevails, even stronger than last year, for the reason that as soon as the constitution is finished, questions of dispute will be settled automatically. No matter how difficult the nature of the problems may be, they can easily be settled by reference to the constitution. When it is promulgated it will be observed by all provinces and it will be not only an endless blessing to the country at large, but will reflect a permanent honor on Parliament.

"However, with the constitution completed efforts will have to be made to put it into operation, even though it is admitted that without it the machinery of administration cannot be set into motion. While it is true that it is the duty of Parliament to draft it, it must be made clear to all that as soon as it is completed it must be strictly adhered to and above all carried out exactly, and to accomplish this it is the duty of all to share the responsibility. * * * The people are the elements of the country and Parliament represents them. It is, therfore expected that those who shoulder the responsibility of legislating should also frame the constitution so that it may easily be observed and strictly carried out and the government enabled to administer it. Those who are responsible for its execution should work with sincere hearts and strong minds, and with these two qualifications they will be able to carry out the duties of a constitutional country. This is what I have harbored in my mind for a long time, and I take this opportunity to say it for the benefit of all the people.

"I have served the country for forty years, and since the establishment of the republic I have not rested a day in my service. I have not introduced my own men into the government service and have far from entertained any wild ambitions for power. My endeavor always has been for the welfare of the country, and I hope that by my statements thus made all the people may know my true and genuine intentions."

During the last week repeated efforts have been made to assemble sessions of Parliament in Peking, but the highest number reporting in the House on any one day was 244. There are many more remaining in Peking, for not to exceed 250 have gone to Tientsin or Shanghai. The majority of the members are hiding out, either waiting for the man with the moneybags to come along, or, obeying the edicts of their political bosses, are deliberately delaying the work for which they are paid until the enemies of the Chihli party can get together. This is probably as hopeless as the prospect that any of these parties will join with the Chihli party, and so the indications are that the stagnation now existing in Peking will continue indefinitely, even though the Foreign Powers in their pronunciamento on the Lincheng outrage may make dire threats. The Chinese know that any serious threats will be futile because the Powers cannot carry them out and any milder ones will roll from the minds of the present leaders of China like water from the proverbial duck's back.

There is no Cabinet in Peking, despite the pretenses in that direction. Wellington Koo has taken hold as Foreign Minister within the week, but the country is still without a government, for it is lacking in a majority of Cabinet ministers. One thing is certain: the handful of men holding forth as minsters cannot legally appoint to office, men of the same rank and relative authority, and until a President gets on the job and makes some effort at a constitutional government no workable government can exist. Dr. Koo finally took hold in order to be a buffer when the Powers present their demands, but he will have no power to carry into effect any demands they may make. It is said of him that as Foreign Minister he will be the ranking Cabinet member and thus acting President. But it will be a mere assumption of power and any acts would not be binding on the Chinese people should they choose to repudiate them.

Dr. Koo received the foreign newspaper correspondents last Thursday and announced his assumption of office. He told them he had delayed his assumption of office until he had received the approval of Parliament, but this seemed to be impossible. He emphasized, however, that he looked upon the office of Foreign Minister as above party politics and held the view that the foreign nations had a right to expect a responsible head at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Dr. Koo made no reference to the possibility that he would gravitate by reason of his office into an acting President, but he did say that the vacancies in the Cabinet would be filled as soon as possible. How these vacancies can be filled in the absence of a President or other authority he did not explain, and as already stated in this letter the appointment by three or four members of the Cabinet of others to the same relative positions is open to justifiable challenge, which probably would not be long in coming.

Dr. Koo reiterated his expression of regret for the Lincheng and other bandit outrages, but said China was passing through a very difficult period of transition. "It is my hope," he said, "and my purpose to ask the government to take steps with a view to the more effective protection of life and property in China. As a matter of act, the government, at my private suggestion before taking up office, has been taking steps with this object in view, and it is my intention to use all my influence so that this policy may be carried out as soon and as effectively as possible.

"The republican form of government is put on trial in China for the first time in Asia. For China this is altogether a new path and she of course has to feel her way along. Want of experience naturally leads to the making of mistakes and delays the building up of a stable government. The result is the prevalence of unsettled conditions in many parts of the country. But China has not lost her faith in her democracy or in her ability to solve her own problems. She hopes that her friendly powers will not lose faith in her either. Democracy always appears uncomely in the process of making. It should, however, be judged not by its appearance but by its spirit, the spirit of the Chinese people."

Dr. Koo has many friends in the foreign community who wish him well. They realize that should he assume the virtual presidency and sanction the appointment to office of others of like rank and authority his acts will invite the attack of those who are opposing the Chihli faction. He is treading on dangerous ground, and is aware of it. Any commitments by a government appointed by a minority cabinet and sanctioned by an acting President who has not had the approval of Parliament cannot hope to escape challenge, although it probably is as legal as the government of Li Yuan-Hung or his immediate predecessor. Nothing is legal in China these days, and the foreign powers, having tolerated illegality so long, are not likely to raise the question now. But it certainly will be raised among the Chinese themselves, who, however, speaking only as factions, probably will be ignored by those in authority in Peking.

At the moment the powers behind the so-called government of China are casting about for a Finance Minister. The qualifications are great, and the first one is ability to raise money. Printing-press currency and 120-percent-a-year loans will not be tolerated long in China. The immediate requirements of the new Finance Minister, whoever he may be, are the immediate raising of $8,500,000 for the current needs of the administrative organs and the assurance that he will continue to be able to raise the necessary funds to carry on the government. As told in a recent issue of *The Review*, Wang Keh-Ming was forbidden by the stockholders and directors of the Bank of China to take the post because of the danger that the bank would be involved. Unless a man has strong banking connections he cannot hope to raise the necessary money, and no sane banker would care to assume the risk at this juncture.

Even the remnant of the present Cabinet is getting in a doubtful frame of mind, and among them is Admiral Wu Yu-Lin, the very backbone of the Chihli government. The Minister of Communications, who received the highest vote of approval at the hands of Parliament, feels that things cannot go on much longer at this rate and several times has been on the point of reigning. The finances of his own ministry are becoming more and more involved and the

creditors equally insistent. Foreign control of the railway finances is one of the points being considered as a preventive of future bandit outrages and at the same time to conserve what value is left in these properties. Some of them are fast going into ruin, notably the Peking-Hankow and the Peking-Suiyuan lines The former will begin to show the effects of non-maintenance by the end of this year. The Tientsin-Pukow and other lines are already in default of interest. The unsecured and floating debts of all the lines are increasing at a rapid rate, due chiefly to the withholding of the revenues by the militarists for their own needs. The latest offender in the grabbing of revenues is Chi Hsieh-Yuan, Tuchun of Kiangsu province, who has withheld the octroi receipts of the southern portion of the Tientsin-Pukow railway. This action was necessary to maintain his heavy military concentration on the borders of his vast province facing Chekiang, from which direction possibly may come the first direct challenge of the incompetent and impotent Peking government.

General Lu Yung-Hsiang has shown signs lately of opening an attack in that direction and recent utterances of his indicate that his mind is more and more made up to invite the Parliament, or such of it as is willing to assemble, to come to Hangchow and endeavor to function. He has met the mobilization of General Chi's Sixth division and recently has expressed himself regarding Peking in no uncertain terms. He knows there will be no foreign intervention. He said the other day that it was too heavy a resonsibility to be carried out. As if predicting the certain failure of Dr. Wellington Koo he remarked that "Good men's work in China is destroyed by the poisonous conditions in Peking." In this he but paraphrases Wu Pei-Fu after his victory over Chang Tso-Lin in the fighting of the spring of 1922. The writer of this artcle had been on the front with Wu Pei-Fu and was accompanying him on his headquarters train as he departed from Tientsin. On reaching Fengtai he gave orders that the train be diverted to Changsintien and then proceed to Paotingfu.

"Are you not going to Peking?" I asked, feeling certain from a slight knowledge of Chinese politics that he would at once capitalize his victory.

"Peking?" he repeated. "Why should I go to Peking? Everything is addled there. If I should go to Peking I would become an addled egg."

Peking July 28, 1923.

The Critical Situation in the Shangtung Bandit District

Sin Pao-ting, Chinese magistrate at Yihsien, Shantung Province located in the bandit district recently made notorius by the Lincheng outrage, has offered his resignation on account of the continued disturbances in the country according to a letter recently received from an American missionary familiar with conditions in that section of Shantung. According to the magistrate there is not a day passes but that he has to hear sad stories of the farmers reporting that their families or villages have been robbed or some member of the family has been kidnapped. These facts had repeatedly been reported to the governor but nothing had been done. According to his report there is still a band of bandits 400 strong east of Yihsien who live from 20 to 50 li from the city while to the southeast near the village of Taierhchwang there was another band of 600 bandits. The latter place is about 60 li from Yihsien.

According to the correspondent, Magistrate Sin Pao-ting was largely responsible for the release of the Chinese children captives whose plight was made known to the world through the efforts of the foreign captives held from May 6 to June 13 at Paozuku. The last group of children numbering 23 were released about July 10 and were first brought to Yihsien and given food, probably their first real meal in months, at the city of Yihsien and then were sent under heavy military escort to the county of Lin-I (Ichowfu) as 19 of them were from that county and 4 from Kuchow, which is 180 li further to the northeast. Most of these children had been held from one to two years.

General Swen Mai-yao, the former bandit leader, now has his headquarters just south of the railway station and mining town of Tsaochwang. The report that part of the new bandit army had been stationed near Yihsien is untrue according to the magistrate. The protection of this district is now in the hands of the Twentieth Division, the Sixth brigade having been recalled to Yenchowfu. There are rumors that the Sixth brigade is to be disbanded. The commander, General Ho, a brother of the Defense Commissioner of Shanghai has fled to Shanghai to get the protection of his brother against the Shantung officials who hold him responsible for the Lincheng outrage since his soldiers were besieging the bandits at Paozuku when the Tientsin-Pukow train was wrecked.

The Yellow River Ceases to Be "China's Sorrow"

BY PETER S. JOWE

ABOUT a week before the expiration of the fifteen days of grace of the four months contract which ended on June 30, last the Asia Development Company, an American engineering firm, successfully completed harnessing the eccentric flow of the Yellow River, closing the Liching break which occurred in 1921 and diverting the river back into its proper channel. The Asia Development Company ought to be congratulated on the consummation of the Yellow River conservancy scheme which they so faithfully executed for the Shantung government at the reasonable contract price of Mex. $1,500,000 and within the incredibly short time of four months, including the coldest months of the bleak Yellow River plain.

Since the original settlement of the Yellow River banks by the Chinese race some five thousand years ago, according to Chinese history, that river basin has appeared to the Chinese as beyond the power of human control. Tales of horrible dragons, and river gods squatting in the basin and making trouble by causing the disastrous overflow of the banks have always been given full credence by the simple Chinese country folk of the region. The river valley has had more floods in its history than many other rivers of much larger dimensions, and has thus been justly called the "Sorrow of China." The whole history of the river is but a series of spasmodic floods which have resulted in the loss of thousands of lives not to mention the huge property damages.

Now in spite of all that the opposing Dragons, Snakes and other Gods of the Yellow River could do, the huge conservation work undertaken by the Asia Development Company has become an accomplished fact, and the experience of American engineers coupled with Chinese labor has at last put a check to the versatile course of the Yellow River. The million or more people of the affected districts in the northeastern part of Shantung Province are now able to cultivate their fields and rebuild their villages in what was for the past two or more years the river bed. At least those who were not drowned by the flood of 1921 or starved as a result of it can return to their farms, and begin life over again in the devastated 1,500 villages.

Mr. Charles C. Shedd, the man who was responsible for the success of the new industrial branch of the Y. M. C. A. movement in this center, has just returned after spending about four months at the Asia Development Company's camp in Shantung. While working in the north, he assisted the conservancy work on the "human engineering" side of the scheme by helping handle the legion of workmen with new methods. Interviewed by the writer upon his return, he did not start with telling the unpleasant experiences with the laborers, of which he naturally had thousands, but stated: "It is a real privilege to have had the chance to work with such able and such fine-spirited men. Success may not mean so much to us personally or to our movement, but it will mean that justice in industry has had something of a trial, that American prestige will have had a decided boost, but most of all, "China's Sorrow" will be one mite less a sorrow and thousands of Chinese people will be restored to their homes and their opportunities for earning a living, brought back to them.

Mr. Shedd also reports that the work has successfully been completed and that in spite of all prophesies to the contrary, the job was finished in the time allowed and within the contract price of Mex. $1,500,000. No wonder some officials wanted them to fail for they themselves had bid as high as $6,000,000 to repair the break and build the dikes. This American company did the work, however, for less than one half of the lowest competing bid, and did it so well that only unprecedented floods can ever damage it again. The work consisted of a new leading channel two miles long; a scouring channel seven miles long; a big dam 800 feet long and made of 30 x 40 Oregon pine piles, rock, sand bags, *kaoliang* packs and dirt; and several miles of strong dikes., The largest number of laborers employed at one time was 23,000 over whom was a large and able force of foreign and Chinese engineers, foremen, and overseers. Modern and honest methods of engineering were used with the result that this work should stand even the hardest tests and thus serve as a model for future conservancy enterprises.

Of the fund supplied for the work, over $1,000,000 was provided by the Shantung Provincial government and the remainder of the amount came from funds related to the International Famine Relief Committee. The aggressive and energetic Civil Governor of Shantung Province, Mr.

Hsiung Ping-chi, is the man who signed the contract on behalf of the Chinese government. It was only through his loyalty to the work that it weathered the storm of official intrigues. Although all sorts of obstacles were put in the way of success by the jealous and selfish villagers and the crookedness of the crafty officials, who were in reality the dragons, the snakes and devils in the show, the job went along as smoothly as could be expected. A very short time was allowed, during several weeks of which work was greatly retarded by the cold weather. It started in December last year, but not until after the China New Year had work begun to make rapid progress. And yet the work was done before the days of grace expired. The high waters are now due and will give a hard test to the newly made and therefore yet unsettled dikes.

The Y. M. C. A. people did nobly in the industrial field of their endeavor. Mr. Charles C. Shedd and Mr. Henry Tan, both of whom have had ample experience in handling and taking care of a large number of laborers, were in the field working hard for the well-being of the workers and the benefit of the conservancy scheme, whose ultimate success is in a large measure due to their work.

Mr. Paul P. Whitham, president and general manager of the Asia Development Company, and Civil Governor Hsiung Ping-chi, as well as the large body of engineers and laborers all expressed their appreciation of the part played by Messrs. Shedd and Tan, who were aided by several missionaries among whom were Mr. Greening and Mr. Payne of the British Baptist Mission and Mr. Torrey of the American Presbyterian Mission. Mr. Shedd who speaks Chinese fluently is such a good friend of China and the Chinese that he is always liked by and listened to by native laborers among whom he spends most of his time. With his experiences in France where he served as secretary of the Chinese Labor Battalion during the war, Henry Tan's success in the Shantung camp is remarkable. He rendered such service to the workers and the company that without him the difficulties of handling an army of some 23,000 laborers would at least have made speedy work impossible. The work done by them not only included the general industrial Y. M. C. A. activities, but also consisted of arbitrating and adjusting trouble and friction that arose among laborers themselves or between them and the engineers. For the very practical demonstration of social work among Chinese workmen and the value of better environment for them, Mr. L. Fred Patstone, chief engineer of the Yellow River conservancy scheme, said: "Without those 'Y' men from Wuhan we never could have finished for they helped us through those hardest of periods when the laborers struck, bitterness was growing and difficulties were combining themselves to make us fail if possible."

Cholera ran riot in these districts last year, and typhus was also reported. Yet this year with that congestion of coolies working, eating and sleeping at close quarters, there was not a single death from a contagious disease. During the months of work there were only five fatalities among the laborers, and two from the near-by village. Two of the five deaths were from drowning, one from heart disease, another from pneumonia and complications and the last from stomach ulcers and exposure. The two outsiders "left" the camp, one because of alcohol poisoning and the other, a middle aged woman, from infections following child birth. Almost no dangerous diseases were found and those were immediately checked by the doctor and the sanitary squads. This is due of course to the untiring efforts of the Y. M. C A. secretaries, whose cheerful spirit of service merits commendation.

The camp service work for laborers consisted of recreation and reading room facilities and lectures. These activities were centered at the "hut" which had a lobby used for reading room, game room, social room, office, sleeping quarters for secretaries, kitchen, bath room, barber shop, store room, etc. An open air auditorium was provided outside the hut. When motion pictures were shown at night, crowds assembled usually numbering over 12,000. A playground was also a feature, and the foot-ball, volley ball and other group games proved a special attraction to the soldiers. Sometimes one of the secretaries brought with him the gramophone to a place a mile or two away from the main hut where most laborers assembled, and there gave an entertainment and lectures. Several religious talks were made each week. Two representatives of the University of Nanking department of agriculture also came up north to make several successful exhibitions of modern farming, which were beneficial to the laborers who were mostly farmers. Now, this aspect of the Yellow River conservancy work coupled with the application of modern engineering methods and plans used in the most useful industrial work in China makes this undertaking the first experiment of the possibilities of modern ideas and principles in the field of industries in China. The success of this work should awaken China and the Chinese to the urgent need of application of modern methods and honest engineering in ushering a new period of prosperity in China.

One predominating feature of the undertaking is that this is the first time that a Chinese government undertaking was pushed to success with all leakages of official and other squeezes eliminated. This shows the apparent benefit of the Chinese-foreign cooperation which so many nations have been talking about in their dealings with China. The success paves the way for further attempts of this nature, and foreign friends of China should realize that it is only through practical ways that their cooperation would be of avail to China. China needs all the sympathetic assistance that foreign friends can possibly lend her at this time. The opportunities that are awaiting such cooperation are many. If the true friends of China begin to assist her in undertaking mutually profitable public reforms and works, they will be doing everlasting good to this country. They will be much better off than those of others of their own countrymen who are satisfied with mere criticizing.

The Yellow River conservancy serves also as a demonstration of the possibility of the superfluous labor that China has, especially among the ranks of her lazy soldiers. The latter are a heavy economic deadweight upon the Chinese nation. They are eating up the resources of the country, and in the meantime they are not doing the least good, either for themselves or for others. Now if the government or its money lenders, the foreign powers, would lay aside a portion of the money which goes to help the growth of destructive forces in the country, and use the same for undertakings that would result in permanent good. By making use of the soldier labor, it will not only promote the general welfare of the people, but will in no time lend the rampant and useless soldiery. Will the Powers continue their idle talk about foreign intervention, or will they take steps that would benefit China and themselves?

June 22, 1923.

Increased U. S. Importation of Manufacturing Materials

The growing dependence of the manufacturers of the United States upon the foreign world for their raw material is evidenced by the latest figures of our foreign trade. The importation of "crude material for use in manufacturing" will approximate, according to the *Trade Record* of The National City Bank of New York, a billion and a half dollars in the fiscal year which ends with the current month, against $909,000,000 in the fiscal year 1922, and $1,051,000,000 in the fiscal year 1921.

Raw material for manufacturing formed in the 9 months ending with March no less than 39% of the total merchandise entering the country as against 35% in the fiscal year 1922 and 29% in the fiscal year 1921. These figures relate exclusively to crude materials and do not include the group "manufactures for further use in manufacturing," which formed 19% of the imports of the 9 months ending with March as against 15½% in 1922 and slightly less than 15% in 1921. Combining these two groups of crude material and manufactures for further use in manufacturing, it appears that material used in the manufacturing industries of the United States formed no less than 58% of the total merchandise entering the country in the 9 months ending with March, 1923, against 50% in 1922. The total value of manufacturing material, crude or partly manufactured, drawn from abroad in the fiscal year which ends with the current month will exceed $2,000,000,000, the exact figures for the 9 months for which details are now available being, crude material for use in manufacturing $1,070,631,000, and manufactures for further use in manufacturing $511,378,000.

The principal articles forming this enormous total of manufacturing material entering the country are raw silk, wool, cotton, fibers, india rubber, gums, hides and skins, furs, mineral oil, nickel ore, and copper, while the partly manufactured articles for further use in manufacturing include lumber, vegetable oils, nitrate of soda, wool and cotton yarn, pig tin, and diamonds cut but not set. There is also a limited quantity of iron ore of a class especially suited for mixing with the domestic ore. Tin ore of late has also formed a factor of considerable importance, coming in this form from our neighbor at the south, Bolivia, which exports most of its tin in the form of ore, while other tin producing sections of the world smelt their ore and export it in the form of pigs and bars.

A large proportion of the articles which we thus import for use in manufacturing are, it will be observed, tropical or sub-tropical products, and as they are not the outturn of climatic conditions which exist in the United States, the

money sent abroad by our manufacturers for this class of material continues to increase. The total value of crude material imported for use in manufacturing in 1900 was $276,000,000; in 1910 $566,000,000; in the fiscal year 1914, all of which preceded the war, $633,000,000, and will be in the current year, in round terms, one and one half billion dollars, to say nothing of the more than a half billion dollars worth coming in the partly manufactured form.

The whole world, however, adds the Trade Record, contributes in greater or less degree to the wants of our manufacturers. The raw silk of which we imported $285,000,000, worth in the first 8 months of the current fiscal year, came chiefly from Japan, which alone supplied $208,000,000 worth, China $55,000,0000, and Italy $8,000,000 worth. Wool, of which the imports of the 8 months in question were $87,000,000, came largely from Australia, Argentina Uruguay, and certain of the European countries which drew from their colonies at least a part of that which they sent us. India rubber, of which the value imported in the 8 months in question was $79,000,000 against $55,000,000 in the same period of last year, came largely from the British and Dutch East Indies, and in limited quantities from Brazil, also from the United Kingdom and Netherlands, which sent us a part of the rubber which they had drawn from their own colonies. Of cotton, of which we are the world's largest producer, our total imports in the 8 months were $44,000,000 worth against $31,000,000 in the same months of last year; from Egypt alone $33,000,000 worth, Peru nearly $2,000,000, and China nearly $2,000,000. The tin which, as above indicated, came largely in the form of pigs and bars was the product of the Malayan Peninsula, the Dutch East Indies, while that coming in the form of ore was from Bolivia. The fibers came chiefly from India and other extremely tropical sections; the gums are chiefly tropical, while petroleum, of which the imports of the 8 months ending with February were over 3,000,000,000 gallons, came chiefly from Mexico.

Situation in China Makes League Opium Restriction Efforts Hard

Reports received from Mr. Hsia Chifeng of the Information Section of the League of Nations Opium Advisory Committee which held its fifth session at Geneva, Switzerland from May 24 to June 7, last, state that signal progress was made in the efforts which, for the past two years, the Opium Committee has been making to eradicate the vice of opium-smoking, etc. throughout the world.

Resolutions were adopted, on the proposal of the United States' representative, Honorable Stephen Porter, recommending to the Council the advisability of inviting the nations of the world to negotiate to the end of limiting the production, importation, etc., of narcotics to the medical and scientific needs of the respective countries. It was the opinion that only through restricting production and manufacture could the vice of drug use be eradicated.

Regret was expressed that the political situation in China made the prohibition of poppy cultivation impossible, greatly increasing thereby the difficulties of opium control. Mr. Chao Hsin Chu, representing China, defended his country as far as possible stating that the Chinese people as a whole did not sanction the production of opium nor its use, and that the central government would suppress poppy growing if it were able. Reports from missionaries and consuls, presented to the Committee, were:

a. According to reports made by different Consuls in China and by Christian missions, the cultivation of the poppy had spread through certain parts of China and particularly in those provinces which are not under the control of the central government at Peking.

b. In the province of Yunnan, opium is produced everywhere, under the protection of the militarists. An indication of the importance of the production in that province is given by the fact that opium was sold at 1 dollar per oz. in February, at 50 cents in March, and at 30 cents in May 1920. The British Consul in Yunnanfu reported that opium was cultivated throughout the whole province and that a regular system of taxation is imposed by fines. Cultivation is directly encouraged by the military authorities.

According to the report of the French representative on the Committee, during 1922 several hundreds of tons of opium were sent to a certain province in Southern China through Indo-China at the official request of the Military governor of Yunnan; the British government had asked the French government to enquire into it and the latter had telegraphed to the authorities in Indo-China to stop it at once. At the present time there were still 250 tons of opium waiting to be exported.

c. The official reports of the special commissioners sent by the Chinese government might have been made in cooperation with Military Governors.

d. There has recently been a rumor of an opium monopoly in China. This is absolutely contrary to the public opinion of the world.

Constitution Making in China

(By an American Writer in the Eastern Miscellany)

CHINA has been a republic in name for practically a dozen years but the country has not yet been able to draft a permanent constitution. Why cannot China's political leaders draft and obtain the adoption of a permanent constitution?

This is a question that sorely vexes the friends of China and especially Americans who have always been friendly and sympathetic toward China and upon many occasions have extended material assistance when China was in need. Enemies of China repeatedly have contended that the Chinese people have no capacities for self-government, that they have time after time in their past history been conquered and have submitted to rule by outsiders. American diplomacy toward China has always been designed to give China a chance at self-development and upon many occasions the voice from America was the only voice in China's behalf in a world that gave little heed to any people who did not have the power to defend themselves.

The average American knows little about the real problems of China. He bases his opinions upon China entirely, upon his own past experience and upon his acquaintanceship with a few educated Chinese with whom he may have had personal contact. He wants China to have a chance at self-development, but on the other hand he cannot understand why China does not go ahead and formulate her basic law of the land—her constitution. There has been much criticism of China in the American press recently. This criticism has not been based upon unfriendliness, but purely upon disappointment and sorrow that China has not gone ahead and organized the country upon a modern basis. Why does not China get the job done? Why does China have a civil war every year that disrupts business, plunges the country into national bankruptcy and after all of the trouble, bloodshed, and disorder nothing material is settled?

The American people have now lived under a republican form of government for a century and a half. The republican experiment in the United States may still be considered an experiment and Americans generally feel that the safety of democracy in the United States is inextricably linked with its safety elsewhere. This explains the natural interest of Americans in the Republic of China. They know that it was the inspiration of the American constitution and the ideals which it embodies, which, more than any other force produced the Chinese revolution. Therefore Americans are impatient to see China get the job done! They know that there can be no order in China, no permanent unity, until the Chinese people have a permanent charter to work under. They know that the longer China drifts along without a basic constitution, the greater the danger of anarchy and disorder with always the possibility of some new radical cure-all such as Bolshevism with which such a great part of Europe is now afflicted.

The writer is no authority on constitutions, but he does know something about the difficulties that America went through in forming a permanent unified government. The American colonies achieved their independence from Great Britain in the American revolution which had its definite beginning in the Declaration of Independence in 1776. This, however, was only the beginning. There remained the formation and adoption of a constitution and then some 87 years later it required a bloody civil war to definitely establish the authority of the central government. Many of the problems that beset the early American colonies are now present in China. When the constitutional convention met on May 25, 1787, the original thirteen colonies were all represented, but there were jealousies and rivalries that threatened permanent disruption and failure. The larger and wealthier provinces wanted to control the smaller and poorer ones and the smaller colonies refused to come into the union unless they were assured of their rights. There were some seventy-five delegates present at the American convention and there was nothing unusual about the gathering. They were plain merchants, farmers, doctors, educators, soldiers, lawyers, and a few bankers. Most of them were young men. Most of them knew conditions in Europe and their sole purpose was to organize a form of government in the new world that would be free from the abuses which had been responsible for the emigration of so many of their fellow countrymen to the new world. With this background they went ahead and formed a new government. The convention was in session for eighty-one days and the debates often were bitter. It is said that the debates if fully reported would fill one hundred ninety bulky volumes. But at the conclusion of their labors they adopted a simple constitution of about 4,000 words under which the American nation, now the largest

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democracy and the strongest country, financially and economically, in the world, is still working.

Mr. James M. Beck, former Solicitor-General of the United States, in a recent address in Great Britain, described the conditions at the time of the adoption of the American constitution as follows:

"Credit was gone, business paralyzed, lawlessness triumphant, and not only between class and class but between State and State, there were acute controversies and an alarming disunity of spirit."

Lord Bryce, the English historian, in describing the conditions existent at the time of the adoption of the American constitution wrote as follows:

"It is hard to-day, even for Americans, to realize how enormous those difficulties were . . . the work seemed repeatedly on the point of breaking down, so great were the difficulties encountered from the divergent sentiments and interests of different parts of the country, as well as the larger and smaller states . . . The Convention had not only to create *de novo* on the most slender basis of pre-existing national institutions, a national government for a widely scattered people, but had in doing so to respect the fears and jealousies and apparently irreconcilable interests of thirteen separate commonwealths, to all of whose governments it was necessary to leave a sphere of action wide enough to satisfy a deep-rooted local sentiment, yet not too wide as to imperil national unity."

The situation in China is briefly this: Chinese liberal political leaders, acting upon the inspiration of republican experiments in other parts of the world, but chiefly in America, overthrew the old monarchy that was tottering under its own weight of age, inefficiency, and corruption. But they did not complete the job and form a new government. They stopped to compromise with the elements of reaction whose power was not entirely broken. The liberal elements permitted the reactionary elements to return to power and now we have them all over the country under a new name. The reactionary elements obtained foreign assistance and sold their people's birthright to get it. Hostile foreign interests do not desire to see China unified into a strong nation, and play one against the other. In order to obtain power, unpatriotic officials have not hesitated to barter vital national resources in exchange for material assistance. Elements of disorder and disunion have developed to the point where Chinese politics resembles a checker game. Provinces are independent and even parts of provinces, are independent of their own provincial authorities. Coalitions are formed to force unity and immediately counter-coalitions are formed to offset the stronger elements.

Perhaps there is the hand of destiny working in it all and the Chinese people may be receiving their educations in liberty in the school of adversity, but it is hard for the friendly outsider to see many rays of hope in the darkness. The average Chinese individual impresses one most favorably with his personal character and background of personal liberty and national culture, but collectively the Chinese and especially the politicians impress one as an army without a general, as a group of players without a captain or established rules of the game. There probably are a half dozen men in China who could settle the unity of the country at least for a considerable number of years, but instead of getting together and finishing the job, they play individual games and work against each other for personal ends and to the national embarrassment. Each of these officials has a great army of useless soldiers. There are a third as many soldiers in Kiangsu province as there are in the entire American standing army. China, known always as the great pacifist nation, has more soldiers to-day than any other nation in the world, and instead of helping China they are worse than useless for they constitute an impossible burden upon the productive population of the country.

In Washington a few months ago, representatives of the leading powers of the world gathered in a conference and mutually agreed to limit their national armament. The restriction of armament was handled on an equal basis and now all countries are saving money without impairing the national strength or prestige of any individual nation. If the military governor of Kiangsu province requires 40,000 soldiers to protect his position and the governor of Chekiang province requires a similar number to protect himself, why cannot these men get together and cut down their forces to 5,000 soldiers each. They still would be relatively as strong as before and the country would be the gainer. Extend this limitation to the whole country and immediately China would be in position to undertake national unification, use these surplus soldiers as laborers upon great works of pressing national need and almost at once China would become the great nation to which her great population and extent of territory and national resource entitle her. At the Washington Conference, the leading nations expressed themselves in several solemn treaties to give China a chance to run her own household without outside interference. The rest of the work must be done by the Chinese people themselves and, speaking from the American standpoint, I will repeat the statement made above: Let's get the job finished!

Who's Who in China

Liang Hu-hao
(better known as M. T. Liang)
梁如浩字孟亭

Mr. M. T. Liang was born in Tang Chia, Kuangtung Province, in 1860. He was one of the earliest Chinese students sent to America where he arrived in 1874. He studied engineering at the Steven's Institute of Technology, and returned to China in 1881. Mr. Liang served for many years with the Shanhaikwan Railway first as a junior and finally as managing director. In April 1906, he was appointed Taotai of the Fengtien-Chihchow-Shanhaikwan circuit. In April 1907 he was appointed Customs Taotai of Tientsin. In October of the same year he was appointed Shanghai Taotai.

In March 1908 Mr. Liang was appointed Councillor of the Board of Foreign Affairs and four months later was made the Chief Secretary to the Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces. In June 1909, he was recalled to Peking.

He was offered the post of Vice-Minister of Communications in Yuan Shih-kai's Cabinet of November 16, 1911, but he did not accept. He was nominated for the post of Minister of Communications in the first Republican Cabinet, but the nomination was rejected by Parliament. In September 1912 Mr. Liang was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs which position he held only for two months. Since that time he has resided in Tientsin. During 1920 and 1921, he assisted in the organization and was elected President of the North China International Society of Famine Relief. He has been and is still the President of the China International Famine Relief Commission. In November 1921, he was appointed High Adviser to the Chinese Delegation to the Washington Conference and accompanied it to America. In April 1922, Mr. Liang was appointed Director-General of the Bureau for the Rendition of Weihaiwei. In that capacity he has been successfully negotiating with the British delegates on the question of the return to China of this port. Mr. Liang has received the First Class Tashou Chiaho Decoration.

General Chang Tsai-yang
張載揚字暄初

General Chang Tsai-yang was born at Hsingchang, Chekiang Province, in 1873. He was graduated from the Military College of Chekiang. In the Ching Regime, he served in the army in his home province, first as captain, then major, then colonel commanding a batallion, and finally commander of a brigade. After the establishment of the Republic, General Chang was appointed Commander of the 50th brigade of the National Army and subsequently was made Brigadier General. As a Brigade Commander, he was also the Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Force for Hangchow City. He was twice appointed Director General of the Opium Suppression Bureau of Chekiang. In 1913, General Chang was appointed Defence Commissioner of the Ningpo-Shaohsin-Taichow district. In December 1914, he was awarded by Yuan Shih-kai the rank of aBron of the Second Order. Subsequently he was

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transferred to act as Defence Commissioner of the Chiahsin-Huchow district of Chekiang. In June 1916 General Chang was appointed Commander of the 25th Division, still holding the concurrent position of Defence Commissioner. About the same time he was made a Lieutenant General. In recognition of his service in Chekiang he was later given the rank of General and awarded the Merit of the Fourth Order. In October 1922 General Chang was appointed the Civil Governor of Chekiang which position he is still holding.

The Formation of a School of Journalism at Peking University of M. E. Mission Is Falsely Reported

Dr. Layton Stuart, president of Yien King University, Peking, denies any knowledge of the report that his university has started a school of journalism with three teachers, two Americans and one Chinese. He says he does not know where this report was first originated, but he thinks that the report was first publihsed in newspapers in America and was then copied by a large number of Chinese newspapers and magazines. Dr. Stuart has already received a number of applications for professorship and also for entrance into the school as students and is beginning to receive letters of congratulations from warm friends. He says he has been much embarrassed on account of this premature assumption.

During the financial campaign which Dr. Stuart put up in the States prior to his return to China on the *Empress of Russia* in May and June, Dr. Stuart once approached a wealthy widow in New York City for such an endowment for the establishment of a school of journalism in Peking University. This lady friend of Dr. Stuart's was favorably impressed by the need of such a school in North China. She accepted a statement of the general plan. But so far she has not definitely replied whether she will give the money or not. So the plan of the school is not yet decided.

Men and Events

H. Broadhead, export manager for Colgate and Company, of New York, who has spent some time in the Orient, sailed for America from Japan last week.

Miss Viola A. Smith, assistant Trade Commissioner in the Shanghai office, has been placed in charge of the local office during the absence of W. Lansing Hoyt who is in America, on leave.

P. A. Magee, has recently come to Shanghai from Peking where he has been transferred from the American Express Company to the local office. Mr. Magee will act in the capacity of passenger agent in the Shanghai office.

Junius B. Wood, representative in the Far East for the *Chicago Daily News*, arrived in Shanghai from North China on Monday, July 30, and sailed for Japan on Tuesday, on the *s. s. Empress of Canada*, accompanied by Mrs. Wood.

Charles S. Stephen, U. S. Vice-Consul who has been serving in the American Embassy at Tokio, has been recently transferred to the American Consulate at Harbin. Mr. Stephen was formerly in charge of the American Consulate at Vladivostok.

G. H. Daniel of the British American Tobacco Company, Shanghai, returned from a nine months' tour of America and Europe on Monday, July 30, on the *s. s. President Jackson*. Mrs. Daniel who is still detained in Biltmore, North Carolina, at the Sanitorium, is expected to join Mr. Daniel here during the winter.

The issue of the *New Russia* for July 28 contains articles dealing with the foreign trade regulations of the Russian Far East, coal mining in Siberia, the currency situation in Siberia and an article dealing with the petroleum resources of Saghalien. The editorial offices of the magazine have been moved to 5 Park Road, Shanghai.

Dr. Anne Walter Fearn, president of the American Woman's Club, Shanghai, called a special general session of the club in its new club rooms on Tuesday, July 31. The new club rooms are located at 66 Szechuen Road, and while not completly furnished, it was the first opportunity for members to inspect their news quarters.

Nathaniel Peffer, a journalist formerly in the Far East, is at present in Constantinople and is planning a trip through the Balkans, Austria, Germany and other ports of Europe. Mr. Peffer has written at great length on Far Eastern subjects and after returning to America from Europe plans to come to the Orient on another visit.

Blair Ferguson, a recent graduate of Harvard University, arrived in Shanghai last week to visit his family. While in Shanghai Mr. Ferguson visited with his sisters, Mrs. G.E. Tucker and Miss Ferguson, and his brother Charles Ferguson. He departed for Peking the latter part of the week to visit his parents, Dr. and Mrs. Ferguson at the American Legation, Peking.

Fritz (Vilhelm) Holm, author of "My Nestorian Adventure in China," has been awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters at the commencement exercises of Thiel College, Greenville, Pennsylvania, this year. Dr. Holm is a native of Denmark who came to China originally in 1901 and served for a time with the American Tobacco Company and was also engaged in newspaper work. He left China but returned in 1907 and made a trip to Sian-fu the old imperial capital for the purpose of inspecting the old Nestorial Monument erected to commemorate the first mission to China that ever made converts to the Church of Christ, arriving in A. D. 635 from Syria. Dr. Holm's new book dealing with his travels in China consists of about 300 pages, is illustrated and attractively printed. His present address is 14 John Street, New York.

A pamphlet containing the compilation of papers written in China by Frederick W. Stevens, representative of American Banks in the China Consortium, has recently been received at the office of the *Review*. The various papers appearing in the pamphlet are: "Public Opinion as a Force in China," a paper read before the annual meeting of the Chinese Social and Political Science Association, Peking, December 8, 1922; "Thoughts Suggested by a Recent Student Activity," a paper read before the faculty and students of the Peking Union Medical College on Feb. 25, 1923; "Education of Chinese in Foreign Lands," a paper read March 22, 1923, before the faculty and students of Tsing Hua College, the preparatory school built with the American Indemnity Fund; "Protecting China's Coal and Other Minerals," a paper first published in Chinese on Feb. 17, 1923, in the thirty year anniversary number of the *Sin Wan Pao* Shanghai; "Preparation for a Railroad Career," remarks to Chinese students in Tangshan University, Peking, preparing for Railroad Service in China, March 17, 1923.

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News from North China

The government has denied the report that Dr. Lu Cheng-hsiang, Minister to Switzerland was on his way home to China because of financial difficulties.

Foreign journalists of various nationalities in Peking had an interview with the new Minister of Foreign Affairs at the Waichiaopu on Thursday at noon.

Dr. Frank Crane, the well-known American publicist, accompanied by Mrs. Crane and Miss F. Crane, left Peking on July 23 on their way back to America.

Among the vacationists at Tsingtao are Messrs. Albert and Agbert of the American Locomotive Co., Mr. Lyall, Commissioner of Customs in Shanghai, and P. J. Reilly, of the Whitin Company of America.

The death of G. C. Wilson, for a long time superintendent engineer of the Indo-China S. N. Co., at Shanghai, occurred at Weihaiwei on July 20th. Mr. Wilson had retired from active life for the last few years.

In reply to an inquiry from the Cabinet office, the Peking police headquarters has given out the statement that the Students Union of Peking has neither held any meetings nor sent out circulars against the government.

Nelson T. Johnson, American Consul-General at large, accompanied by his mother, is now enroute to Tsingtao to complete his inspections in North China consulates. He has recently returned from an inspection trip to South China

S. F. Liu, managing director of the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway in Shantung, is now visiting Peking on business connected with the railway. He was called to the capital by Hsiung Ping-chi, Civil Governor of Shantung, who is also in Peking.

R. H. Hoare, the newly appointed Counsellor of the British Legation, arrived in Peking from Shanghai last Monday accompanied by his wife. Mr. Hoare was an old resident of Peking having served in the legation as Secretary a few years ago.

C. V. Starr, president and general manager of the Asia Life Insurance Company, is making an extended business trip through North China in the interests of the company. His trip includes all northern cities where the company has branch offices or agents.

The Swedish Commercial Attache in China has been decorated by the Swedish government with the Royal Order of Vasa. The honor was conferred upon the Attache on account of his service in China.

Jen Feng-yu, emissary of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, is working on an important mission on behalf of the Canton leader with Tuan Chi-jui and Chang Tso-lin. He has had a consultation with Tuan Chi-jui at Tientsin, and is now on his way to Mukden to interview Marshal Chang.

It is reported that the work of installing a long-distance telephone between Tsingtao and Tsinan will be started by a Sino-Japanese joint stock company with a capitalization of $500,000. Preliminary arrangements are said to be in progress for the organization of the company.

The agent in Canton of the Peking government has wired to the effect that Dr. Sun Yat-sen is negotiating a large foreign loan with native silk tax as security, which amounts to $3,000,000 a year. The foreign bankers are reported to be of British nationality and in Hongkong.

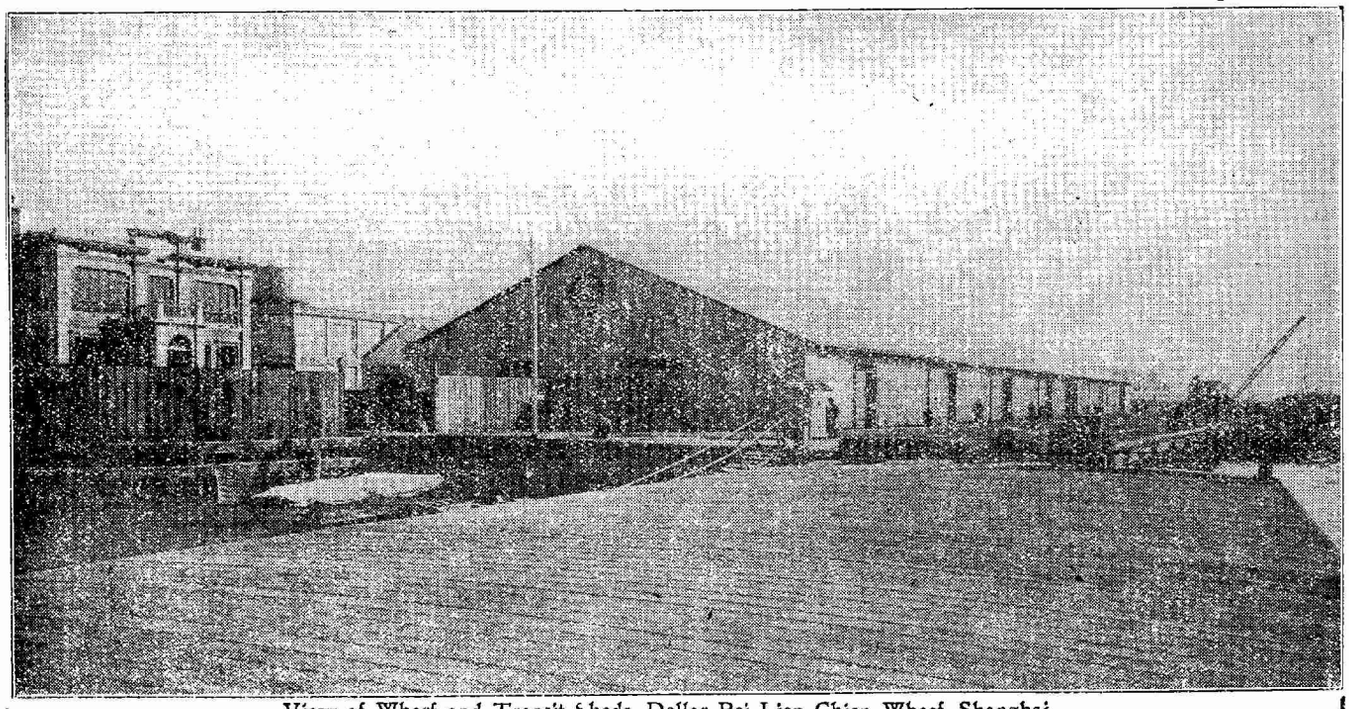
Louis D. Stone has arrived in Peking to be manager of the Travel Department of the American Express Company, relieving T. A. Magee. Mr. Stone has made thirteen trips around the world and thirty trips to China, having been attached to the Legation in Peking during the war.

Dr. Wellington Koo assumed the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs at 12 o'clock on July 23. His assumption of duties had an immediate stabilizing effect on the orderless Peking situation, and militarists in the country are on the whole quite favorable to his appointment at this time.

The Acting Russian Envoy, Mr. Davtian, visited Chang Tso-lin at Mukden recently. He was entertained there by the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs. He is now visiting Peking on an unknown mission. The Russian Envoy arrived in the capital on July 24 under Chinese guards of honor.

The Mongolian princes have petitioned the Peking government to despatch strong forces to outer Mongolia to defend them and the Living Buddha against the Russian-trained Mongol Army. It is understood that the government is unable to consider this request on account of lack of funds.

The Portuguese Minister to China and Doyen of the Diplomatic Body of Peking, Mr. de Freitas, has returned to Peitaiho during the week end, and the notes of the Diplomatic



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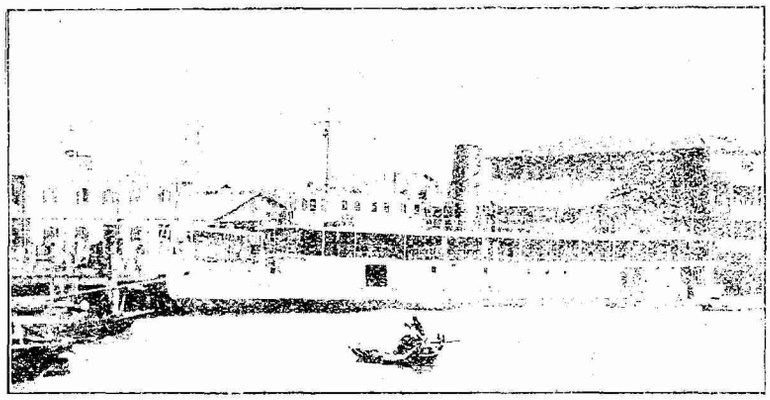

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Body to the Chinese government on Lincheng reparations will not be formally handed in until after about ten days or so.

Japanese Minister and Madame Yoshizawa will give a dinner to prominent Japanese residents and journalists at the Japanese Legation on Saturday evening. It is the intention of the new Minister to meet his countrymen at this function for exchange of greetings and views on the current situation in China.

For the purpose of investigating anti-Japanese agitations on the Yangtze Valley, Lieut-General Senba has been commissioned by the Japanese government to China, arriving in Peking last Sunday. After an interview with the new Japanese Minister General Senba left Peking for the Yangtze last Tuesday.

Successful tests have been made on the newly completed wireless stations at Shuanchiao and Tunghsien built by the Japanese Mitsui Company. Reports to the Chinese government are being prepared, and it is said that through these new stations Peking will be connected with Europe, America and Japan by radio.

The Peking government has received several petitions from the Provincial Chambers of Commerce and Assemblies urging a satisfactory settlement of the boycott fracas at Changsha with the Japanese legation. The petitioners charged the Japanese marines responsible for the Changsha outrage with barbarism and cruelty.

Chancellor and Mrs. Arie Kok of the Netherlands Legation have announced the wedding on July 30 in Peking of Miss Zelia H. Reynolds and Hiram E. Mussen. Miss Reynolds has been lady superintendent of the North China Language School, and upon her marriage will take up residence with her husband in Shanghai.

Speaker Wu Ching-lien of Parliament is adding embarrassment to the government through his repeated refusals to compromise with any proposals of his own partisans as to how the situation can be stabilized. He is still threatening to proceed to Shanghai, and thus Parliament remains without a Speaker.

The question of retrocession of Weihaiwei by the British government has aroused vigorous protestations from the various provinces, among which Honan and Shantung have taken particularly active interest. Several petitions urging an early settlement with the British government have been received by the government.

E. G. Husar, District Attorney of the U. S. Court in Shanghai, is due to arrive in Peking next Sunday to probe the northern link of the Kearney arms smuggling case now before the Court in Shanghai. High light has been brought out that many of the suspects and accomplices are hiding themselves in military strongholds in the north.

Chang Tso-lin stated to the American Naval Attache in an interview that China is drifting toward Bolshevism. He also openly deprecated the misplaced praise of foreigners on Wu Pei-fu who is today abandoned by all parties in China. Chang says that he will work to maintain peace in the Three Eastern Provinces, and will leave Peking alone.

General Munthe, the Scandinavian adviser to the Ministry of Communications, has just completed his investigation and inspection of railway protection questions on the Peking-Hankow and Tientsin-Pukow lines, the report of which has been submitted to the Ministry. He is starting out at the week end for inspection on the Peking-Suiyuan railway.

The National Bankers' Association has requested the Bureau of Currency to instruct the government mints at Nanking and Tientsin to stop coining the subsidiary silver currency, (the dollar, ten cent and twenty cent pieces) which have depreciated in value on account of over-supply. The request has been complied with by the bureau accordingly.

The report of a possible opposition government being set up in Shanghai or Hangchow with Li Yuan-hung at its head is now dying out as the parties supporting the idea have found the scheme not feasable. The latest news in this connection is that probably a convention will be called at Shanghai to settle the outstanding questions of China.

The Ministry of Finance has replied to the Ministry of Education that remittances cannot be made out of the salt surplus or Octroi collections for the assistance of Chinese students studying in Japanese universities. The Ministry states that the remittances should be regularly made by the respective provinces who sent the students to Japan with their pledged support.

The Chinese press report says that $250,000 has been obtained for constitution drafting expenses out of the Wine

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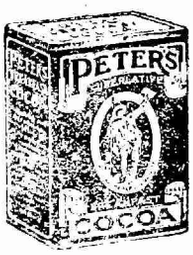

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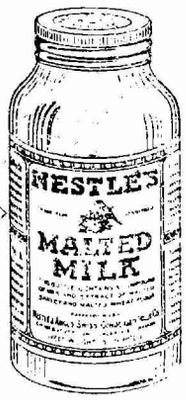

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and Tobacco revenue. Efforts are being made by the Tsao Kun party to have the work of framing the constitution resumed as soon as possible, but the chief difficulty seems to lie in the fact that a quorum cannot be obtained with so many members absent.

Chinese merchants in Peking are concerned over the uneasy state of affairs in the capital where the police and gendarmes have been demanding their back pay most impatiently. The Chamber of Commerce in conjunction with other organizations has petitioned the Peking authorities reminding them of the serious consequence of that situation on general peace and order in Peking.

General Chang Chi-yuan of Kalgan reports that the Soviet government has decided to deport Chinese from Urga to China. Fresh troops from here are arriving in outer Mongolia for unknown reasons. The fact that Russia is fortifying her position in Mongolia gives much alarm to the Chinese merchants, as the Urga Chamber of Commerce has urged the Peking government to make investigations.

Wang Yung-pao, the newly appointed Minister to Tokyo, has repeatedly offered his resignations and will not proceed to Tokyo for the new post, in view of the lack of funds in that office. The new Minister is afraid of facing the Chinese students in Japan who have been demanding money from Peking. For some time to come, the Tokyo legation will be in charge of Chang Yuan-chieh who will act as Charge d'affaires.

The new Japanese Minister to Peking has not yet presented his credentials to the Chinese Foreign Office since his arrival in the capital. A secretary was sent by Minister Koo to interview Mr. Yoshizawa to ask him as to when and how he will present his credentials. When making official calls to the various legations upon his assumption of office, Dr. Koo did not call on Mr. Yoshizawa, as he has not yet presented his papers.

Wang Keh-ming, Director-General of the Bank of China and nominee for the portfolio of Minister of Finance, formally resigned the latter appointment on July 24, the day after Wellington Koo had accepted the office of Foreign Minister. His resignation was made in spite of urgent appeals from Tsao Kun and others on account of pressure having been brought to bear by the directors of the Bank of China. The latter object to Wang's taking part in politics as Finance Minister, which would eventually ruin the bank.

July 27, 1923.

News from Central China

A report received in Chinese circles during the week end states that the Hunan authorities, as a measure of military expediency in their operations against the Kuomintang army in western Hunan, have ordered the Hwang Tsang embankment to be broken. The whole district along the dike has been inundated.

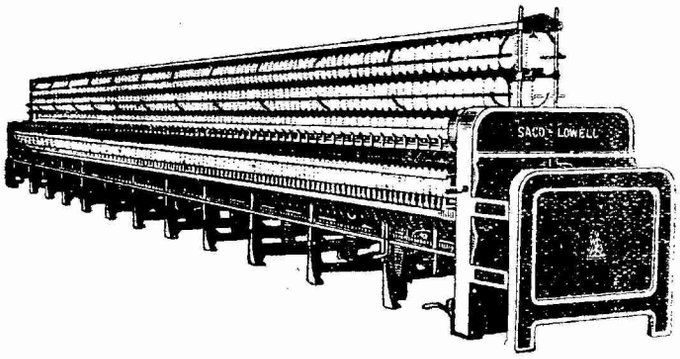
Judge Peter Grain, of the British Supreme Court in Shanghai, held the court in Hankow this week to hear the case of a deposit receipt being used as security for a loan, a case brought against the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China by the Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd. The judgment was rendered in favor of the defendant bank.

David Y. Kidd, formerly assistant manager of the Standard Oil Co. of N. Y. in Hankow and now manager of the branch at Chungking, passed through Hankow last Tuesday for Shanghai to receive the Pasteur treatment. He was recently bitten by a dog, and three days later the dog died, the diagnosis by two doctors being rabies.

Large packages were landed in Hankow this week from a Hankow-Shanghai steamer, and the contents are alleged to be two aeroplanes or munition machinery consigned through a local German firm to the order of the Government Arsenal of Hanyang. The goods, however, did not go to Hanyang, but instead were sent by rail to Loyang.

The management of the Hankow New World, an amusement house for the Chinese, has been trying to stage a theatrical performance on the Lincheng bandit outrage, to which the officials have taken exception. The Hankow Police Chief has been authorized to urge the theater to discontinue arrangement for the play, and to arrest the author of the same.

The troops under Lao Yang-jen, the famous Honan Bandit Chief, whose followers devastated Honan districts and sacked missions stations in 1922, have now arrived at Kanchow, Kiangsi, in readiness to assist Governor Tsai to defend Kiangsi province against southern invasion. The troops are merely Honan bandits organized into a regular army.



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General Sun Chuan-fang has prolonged his visit to Wuchang, and no date has yet been set for his departure from here for Fukien where he is Tuli. During his stay he succeeded in securing from the Hanyang Arsenal a large quantity of arms including 260 cases of ammunition and thirteen field guns and shells. The above will be shipped to Foochow shortly.

The N. K. K. steamers on the upper Yangtze run between Ichang and Chungking are shipping huge quantities of arms and ammunition for the northern army from Ichang to Chungking. A considerable quantity of copper ingots has recently been shipped by some Japanese steamers to Chungking, where it is said efforts are being made to reopen the government mint.

The new Yangtze steamer *Fuhwo* of Jardine Matheson & Co. recently had her shaft broken in the Gorges while going up on her last trip. The steamer is now on its way to Shanghai for repairs. She and the *Wanhsien*, according to a foreign observer, are certainly not the success that their builders hoped for.

Chinese doctors in Kiukiang are planning to go on strike as a measure against the proposed official examination of doctors by the Kiukiang authorities. Recently the latter have promulgated a set of regulations to restrict the qualifications of Chinese medical practitioners, and in order to prevent unqualified doctors from remaining in the fraternity, an official examination of all doctors has been proposed.

After two hundred piculs of Chinese paper had been shipped from Kiukiang without obstacle by the N. K. K. to Shanghai, the first consignment of cargo sent by Chinese merchants since the end of May, 3,500 piculs of the same commodity were shipped from that port recently. The Nishin Kisen Kaisha is expecting an early recovery of steamer traffic to the inner districts of the province.

The new rice crop in Hupeh is coming on nicely, and favorable weather conditions at this time make it possible for a very successful crop to be harvested. Many reports have been received from the rice districts to the general effect that the harvest is a bumper one, and a sharp drop in the price of rice is expected this autumn. Already the Hankow price has come down considerably.

General Hsiao Yao-nan, the Wuchang Tuchun, has added his voice to the general outcry among militarists for speedy action in Peking to frame the constitution of China. In a telegram to Peking he stated that the drafting of a constitution is of primary importance and should be proceeded with at once. The election of president, according to General Hsiao, should come after the completion of the constitution.

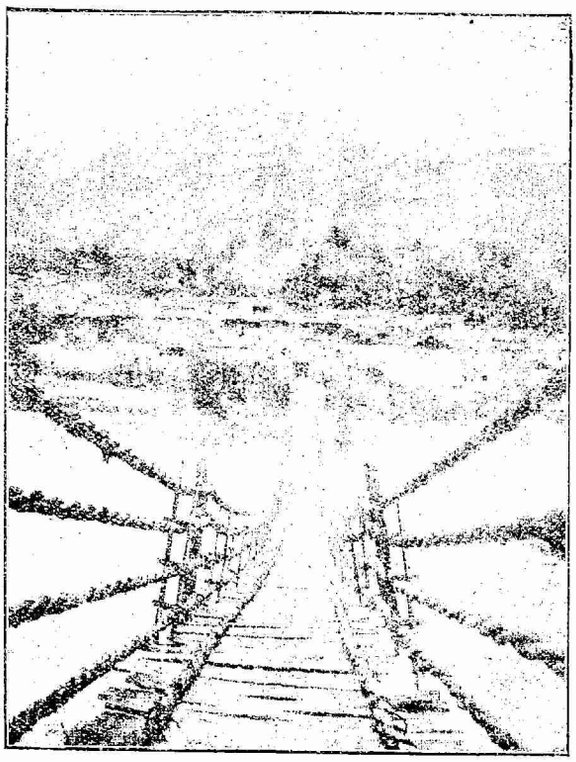
In spite of requests from the Legations in Peking for the abolition of the special tobacco tax in the various Yangtze provinces, the local authorities in Hunan maintain that the collection of the tobacco tax is purely a domestic affair and does not affect foreign interests. The officials of Anhwei province are also proceeding with the organization of their scheme for taxing tobacco dealers in Anking and Anhwei provinces.

Both the Shanghai and Hankow members of the Hankow Native Bankers' Association have decided on a plan to organize a big banking combine among themselves for the purpose of giving more facilities to all members concerned. The project is under discussion but it is understood that the promoters have a scheme for issuing bank notes against a large aggregate reserve of native banks to be safekept in one treasury.

Li Tai-kai, a Chinese Christian of the Wesleyan Mission in Changsha, has been executed by Governor Chao Heng-ti after many alleged processes of secret trials and tortures. Li was charged by the secret spies of Chao with political complications, and was sentenced to death after Li underwent the torturing ordeals. A foreign missionary has addressed a letter to Governor Chao strongly condemning the injustice of the act.

The Wuhan Y. M. C. A. has just published the annual statement of accounts for 1922, which covers a budget of $82,172.02. The balance includes the receipts and expenditures of the various branches of the Wuhan association. The statement is audited by Messrs. Thomson Brothers & Bell. The year under review should be considered a great success from the viewpoint of general activities and growth of the various branches of work.

Alexander Hjeldt, the Finn accused of smuggling arms to Hankow on board of a China Merchants boat, has been sentenced to imprisonment for one year and a half. The prisoner stated that he is still expecting consular assistance from Shanghai, where his brother is working in the Chinese post office. He denies having anything to do with the Kearney gun-running case now before the U. S. Court for China.



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The cooks and boys at Kuling are secretly planning a strike for the purpose of forcing their employers to raise their wages to $2. The seheme is being planned by a general store keeper, and many of the cooks and coolies have joined the labor union of Kuling. The latter pretends to be a branch of the Wuhan labor union, and has collected quite a big income out of membership dues from the "boys." The membership fee is 600 cash or about $0.30 per month.

D'Arcy Witherbe, British mining engineer, is reported to have fallen into the hands of Yunnan bandits at Chiuho, between Kienchuanchow and Likiangfu. A U. S. naval radio from London has been received to this effect, which has been confirmed by a message from the Commissioner of Customs at Tungyueh. Mr. Witherbe started out from London on April 22 traveling through Siberia and northern China by a route never before traversed by any white man.

The Civil Governor of Wuchang has instructed the Industrial Commissioner and the Hankow authorities to investigate the various Chinese banks who issue their own bank notes. There are now over twenty modern Chinese banks, and several new ones among them have issued an unknown quantity of dollar notes. The circulation of the notes of two banks, run by officials with head offices in Peking, has been hampered recently by the discovery of forged notes.

Admiral Phelps and his staff are now staying on the Upper Yangtze in view of the uncertainty of the situation. All merchant vessels are indiscriminately fired on by Chungking troops, hence the necessity of escort by gunboats. Recently, the *Alice Dollar*, *Loongmow* and some British vessels were escorted down river from Chungking by *U. S. S. Monocacy*, but all the steamers as well as the gunboat were fired on by soldiers from the river banks below Chungking. The American man-of-war returned fire ashore doing considerable damage.

The crisis in Hunan between the Changsha governor and western Hunan troops is nearing the breaking point according to advices from Hunan. Chao Heng-ti has despatched three brigades from Changsha to defend the western front, while the Kuomintang leaders in the west, with the support of Dr. Sun Yat-sen it is alleged, are moving their troops toward the provincial capital, with the view of launching their attack in the near future. Chao has applied in vain for assistance from General Wu Pei-fu, under whom Chao has been trying to get protection.

The Hunan Citizens Diplomatic Support Society has sent out circulars to the provincial anti-Japanese boycott organizations urging continued activities to enforce the boycott in view of the unsettled conditions of the Changsha outrage. The Hankow anti-Japanese society, which is attached in the building of the General Chamber of Commerce and is called the Merchants' Diplomatic Support society, is also persistently continuing the movement, and while demonstrations have not been held recently, regular anti-Japanese meetings are held in the different trade guilds. The boycott is still tight in both import and export lines carried by the Japanese, and merchants dealing with Japanese firms are heavily fined by their own guilds.

July 28, 1923.

News from South China

The methods of sales of enemy and confiscated property by the Canton Municipality have aroused no little complaint against the city officials. Several former city officials are now being held by order of the mayor to await trial on corruption charges.

Some shareholders of the Sunning Railroad, built mostly of funds contributed by Chinese in America, have issued a protest against the action of Dr. Sun. Chin Yee Hee, managing-director and founder of the road, has been deprived of his power for the time being.

The attack on Waichow City, the stronghold of general Chen Chiung-ming in the eastern Districts of Kwangtung, by the Constitutionalist forces, started more than two months ago, is still in progress. Neither Dr. Sun nor General Chen's men have been able to make any headway. Poklo and Fei-ngao-ling, two strategic points near Waichow changed hands several times.

Soon after the occupation of Wuchow, Kwangsi, up the West River above Kwangtung, by the Cantonese troops under General Wei Pong-ping, July 17, came the report that two former officials of Heungshan District, Commander Yuan Tai and Magistrate Chan Wing On, had again risen against the Sun Yat-sen regime. Heungshan is located near the mouth of the West River. It appears that the enemy to

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the Kuomintang under Dr. Sun has decided to give the followers of this Southern leader no rest.

In spite of war and the interruption of traffic in many sections of Kwangtung, the civil authorities in Canton have not been lazy. They have completed plans for the establishment of a land office with the object of making a new survey in Kwangtung in order to reform the present land assessments. In Canton City, local improvements have been made. The streets are cleaner and have better light these days because of special efforts on the part of the Municipal Departments of Public Health and Public Utility.

The districts in the South-western portion of Kwangtung, popularly known as the lower four circuits, are still outside direct control of the Canton government, as the commander's troops there are all struggling for the exercise of government power in order to maintain the administration of local governments and the collection of revenues, Wong Ming-tong is now the strongest militarist leader in the lower four circuits, while Tang Pun-yen is still a powerful military factor in Kiungchow, the island of Hainan, south of Kwangtung Province proper.

With the West and the North River districts in Kwangtung free of enemy to the Constitutionalists and in spite of banditry and piracy subsequent to all military disturbance, river traffic is being resumed between Canton and many inland ports, including Wuchow. The Canton-Hankow Railroad, Kwangtung Section, the Canton-Kowloon Railroad, and the Canton-Samshui Railroad, with but a few exceptions, are running according to their usual schedule. Dr. Sun has ordered the taking over of the Sunning Railroad in the Szeyap districts as a military measure.

Because of the withholding of public revenue proceeds by the militarists in the several districts of Kwangtung, Dr. Sun's party has been forced to raise funds for military expenses by selling public buildings and lands in the several cities over which he may extend his power and confiscating property of alleged enemy and semi-public organizations. More than $3,000,000 worth of temple sites have been sold in Canton so far, and practically the whole sum has been lent to the General Headquarters for the support of the Yunnanese and other militarists.

By special instruction of Dr. Sun and under the direction of the Canton commissioner of police, irregular troops and illegal and unlawful arrest and detention of persons for extortion are being stopped. The last few cases of unlawful execution and torture are being investigated in order to detect the guilty one. It appears that when Dr. Sun was working his way back to Canton several months ago, he was somewhat indiscreet in the issue of commissions to prospective commanders or "si-lings." Upon the arrival of these "si-lings" in Canton with but a few or no troops, they at once went ahead in the search for alleged traitors to their chief or the finding of profitable offices through which they might get rich quickly. The abuse has gone so far that Dr. Sun had to order the ousting of these "headquarters" within 24 hours the other day.

At present the North River districts of Kwangtung along the Canton-Hankow Railroad, Kwangtung Section, are free of Kwangsi and Kiangsi troops supported by Wu Pei-fu and Shen Hung-ying. These districts are now being considered within the sphere of influence of the Yunnanese militarists headed by Yang Hsi-min. The Yunnanese military unit in Kwangtung, recently reorganized, now consists of three corps: the first, under personal command of General Yang himself, was the original Yunnanese Army entering Canton early in January this year; the second, with Fan Shek-shang as the commander, was formed out of the original third division of the army; and the third, under Chiang Kwang-liang, was formerly the fourth division of the same army. The thinking Cantonese are very pessimistic over the future of the North River Districts with the presence of so large a military force. When these corps are fully manned, they will be of 20,000 men each or 60,000 in all. The Yunnanese have been a problem to the Cantonese ever since their arrival at the invitation of Dr. Sun. They have been controlling railroads and conducting gambling as well as appointing civil officials without turning their revenue receipts back to the General Headquarters of the Generalissimo. At the same time they have been daily pressing the Generalissimo, Dr. Sun, for military expenses, and the several millions recently assessed from the Cantonese have mostly gone into the pockets of the Yunnanese officers without any benefit to the men. It is feared that Dr. Sun or his successors in power in Kwangtung will have no little dfficulty in disposing of this large and unruly element.

H. W.

Canton, July 26, 1923.

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The Week in the Far East

(Covering the period from Wednesday, July 25 to Wednesday, August 1).

Most of the attention in the Far East during the week under review has been concerned with the political issue in the Philippine Islands, and wondering what the outcome will be? China, herself, seemed to be seeing a gleam of light supposedly through the appointment and acceptance of Dr. Wellington Koo to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, only to be followed by a storm of protestations from various political factions over the fact that he was illegally appointed. The public's attention was also drawn during the week to the Japanese Legation over the arrival of the new Japanese Minister, Mr. Yoshizawa, and his quibbling over credentials not presented by the Waichiaopu. Japan is still concerned over the boycott situation in China and various reports say her affairs are about to be settled. Sun Yat-sen is remaining more or less in the background these days, and has in company with him, many of the other political leaders from the various parts of China, who are also remaining in the shadow awaiting developments in the presidential election, and general situation.

The Waichiaopu and the Japanese Legation

Many varied and misleading reports were about in the Capital relative to the Japanese Legation and the foreign Office since the arrival of the new Japanese Minister, Mr. Yoshizawa. The Japanese Legation made a statement to the following effect on July 19, to clarify the whole matter by a mere summary of facts:

"On the 19th of July, the Japanese Minister sent a note, under the date of July 16th, to the Waichiao-pu notifying the latter of his assumption of the charge of the Japanese Legation in Peking. On the same day the Minister paid a formal visit to and was received by Vice-Minister Shen, then in charge of the Waichiao-pu. The note was not acknowledged, nor did Mr. Shen return the call.

"On July 24th, the new acting Minister of Foreign Affairs addressed a note to the Japanese Legation, announcing his assumption of duties. Not being in a position to accept a formal note of this kind addressed to itself instead of to its head, the Legation on the following day sent the said note back to the Waichiao-pu to be readdressed.

"On the day of his assumption of duties, it was learned that Dr. Koo had paid a visit to each member of the Diplomatic Corps except the Japanese Minister. When it was made known therefore that the Acting Minister would receive the Diplomatic Corps on July 25th, the Japanese Legation, under these circumstances, felt it necessary previously to ascertain whether Dr. Koo would receive Minister Yoshizawa at the same time as the ministers from other countries. The Waichiao-pu replied that Dr. Koo would be sorry to have to keep Mr. Yoshizawa waiting until he had seen all the other ministers and that he therefore desired that the Japanese Minister should call in the afternoon. Mr. Yoshizawa thereupon decided to give up his intended call."

A Settlement In Sight

"Late last night it was learned that a settlement of the incident was in sight, as a compromise was reached during a discussion of the matter between secretaries of the Japanese Legation and of the Waichiao-pu, according to which Mr. Yoshizawa's card to the Waichiao-pu of July 19 will be returned, while the Japanese Legation on its part will send a copy of Mr. Yoshizawa's credentials to the Foreign Ministry.

"This agreement, however, is only on the question dealt with in the statement of the Japanese Legation printed above and actually has nothing to do with the presentation of Mr. Yoshizawa's credentials. No decision on this latter issue has been arrived at it was ascertained last night.

"As the responsibility for thepresent difference between the Japanese Legation and the Waichiao-pu lies wholly with Dr. Wellington Koo, various members of the governing Cabinet are inquiring of the new Minister for an explanation of his astonishing conduct."

Dr. Koo Is Opposed

"Three hundred and seventy-three M.P.'s including Chu Fu-chen, despatched a telegram to the Diplomatic Corps on July 26, declaring that Dr. Wellington Koo is not qualified to assume the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs. The M.P.'s request the Corps not to recognize any public statements, or treaties which may be signed by the new Minister. The telegram maintains that Dr. Koo is using the name of Minister of Foreign Affairs, privately, and asks the Diplomatic Corps to disapprove of such preposterous action. The telegram concludes by requesting the various ministers to inform their home governments to the above respect. This report was carried by the *Eastern News agency*.

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Other Difficulties in the Capital

Owing to the approaching number one day of the month of August, much anxiety is felt in the government circles owing to the absence of any Finance Minister. Many conferences headed by different officials have been held for the discussion of this among the Cabinet Ministers. The post of Premier and Minister of Agriculture are also vacant and much interest is manifested among the Ministers as to the most suitable person. According to one report Dr. W. W. Yen is to be Premier, and General Feng Yu-hsiang, Minister of War. General Feng headed a conference in his own yamen Peking recently when this decision was about reached. A in summary of the conference and some of the other topics touched upon appear here, carried by *Reuter* and *Asiatic News Agency*, and appearing in the Peking *Daily News*:

"The authorities commenced their discussions on the Cabinet question when the lunch was over. They all asked Dr. W. W. Yen to accept the portfolio of Agriculture and Commerce and concurrently to act as Premier. Dr. Yen intimated that he would accept the posts, on the condition that Mr. Wang Ko-ming assumes office as Minister of Finance. Mr. Wang's counter-demand was that he would assume office provided that Dr. Yen accepts the government's offer. It was soon decided that both should take office. The authorities at the gathering then proceeded to dissuss the nomination of candidates for the other vacancies in the Cabinet. General Hsiung Pingchi was first proposed as the candidate to the portfolio of War, but when he informed the gathering that he had been urged to go back to Shantung by the Shantung people, the authorities turned their attention to General Feng Yu-hsiang, who, in spite of his declining the offer in favor of General Hsiung, was finally persuaded to accept the portfolio of War.

"Chang Kuo-kan was nominated as the candidate to the portfolio of Education, after Dr. C. T. Wang stated his inability to accept the post in view of his being engaged in the official duties of the Russian Affairs Commission. As Mr. Chang was not present at the meeting, the government considers it necessary to secure his consent first. Dr. Yen has promised to persuade Mr. Chang on behalf of the government to accept the portfolio of Education.

"Candidates to other important posts of the government have not yet been decided yet. Mr Chang Ting-ao's candidacy to the post of Chief of the Salt Administration has been definitely defeated, according to one report. Mr. Wei Chung-lieh, former Financial Commissioner of Hupeh, has been recommended for the post of Vice-Minister of Finance, but it seems unlikely that he will succeed in getting the appointment.

Are North and South Nearer a Compromise?

Perhaps the foreign and Chinese residents in Peking considered the political atmosphere clearing when the following information was given out from Paoting:

"Marshal Tsao Kun is jumping in the right direction and if Dr. Sun Yat-sen works towards the same policy there is certainly some hope for the ultimate solution of the Chinese situation without further bloodshed between north and south. Marshal Tsao Kun has ordered the immediate withdrawal of the northern troops who have been fighting on the side of General Shen Hung-yin since the Spring, to retire into Kiangsi territory and leave Shaokwan to the Yunnan troops. This action implies perfect sincerity and frankness on the part of the Chihli leaders and it now remains for the Kuomintang leaders to play their cards openly and frankly so as to bring about political reconciliation as soon as possible."

Dr. Sun Reorganizing Canton Government

Dr. Sun Yat-sen is trying to effect a centralization in the Canton government by appointing a commission to work on the unification of finance, to bring all government revenue offices under one organ, properly the provincial bureau of finance. So far the most important member of the new commission, General Yang Hsi-min, whose followers are controlling many revenue collecting offices, has failed to lend any practical assistance to the movement. According to the usual estimates, Kwangtung should have at least a local income of some $40,000,000, aside from the salt and other revenues which will ultimately return to the Central government. With Yeh Kung-cho, Secretary of Finance to the General Headquarters of Dr. Sun, at the head of the movement, Kwangtung should easily rehabilitate herself financially, provided that the militarists will cease occupying civil offices for their income.

China's Period of Tansition

"China is passing through a difficult period of transition, and during this period you gentlemen can help a great deal by promoting a more sympathetic understanding of the conditions that prevail in China today," was the opening statement made by Dr. Koo to foreign correspondents who

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THE MEN OF AFFAIRS IN CHINA TODAY?

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For example do these names suggest anything to your mind?

H. Y. Moh	Alfred Sze	Y. T. Tsur	Tang Shao-yi
Li Yuan-hung	Hsiung Hsi Ling	Tsai Yuan-pei	Tuan Chi-jui
Fong F. Sec	Chang Tai Yen	David Yui	Sun Yat Sen
P. W. Kuo	Wellington Koo	W. W. Yen	C. C. Nieh
Li Ming	Wang Chung-hui	C. T. Wang	Hwang Fu
K. P. Chen	Sung Han-chang	Liang Shih-yi	Kan Yu-we
Che Shih-yuan	Lu Yung-hsiang	Tsao Kun	Wu Pei-fu

These twenty-eight names represent individuals who are fairly well known, but outside of their names what do you know about them—about their educations—official life—present addresses—age—and so on. The next edition of

Who's Who in China

will give you just the information which you desire regarding these men and also the biographies and pictures of about 500 additional men who are active in the present day affairs of the Republic of China.

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met at the Waichiaopu recently to interview Dr. Koo upon his assumption of the Foreign Office. Dr. Koo went on to say how he regretted the several cases which had occurred lately in certain parts of China endangering the lives and property of foreign nationals. In one or two cases foreign life has been sacrificed, but these are not to be taken as symptons of any changed or general attitude of China, either toward the friendly powers, or toward their nationals residing in this country. One of the purposes I have in mind is to take steps with a view to the more effective protection of foreign life and protection in China, and it is my intention use all my influence so that this policy can be carried out as soon and as effectively as possible.

More Regarding the Lincheng Affair

A press report in the *Shanghai Times* on Tuesday, July 31, stated that the various legations in Peking having had under consideration the recommendations of the Diplomatic Corps Committee regarding the indemnity that shall be demanded of the Chinese government for the captivity of those foreigners who were held prisoners by the Lincheng bandit dealt with the problem of the indemnity for captivity and the committee's report suggests $8,500 damages for those who were held by the bandits for the full thirty-eight days. The report continued:

"The scale of indemnity suggested is a graduating one. For the first three days' captivity, $500 per day is to be demanded; for the next seven days $150 a day; for the next seven days $200 a day; for the next seven days $250 a day and for the last seven of the 38 days $300 a day.

"A Few Awkward Questions"

"The other questions which will be taken up separately by the respective Legations will undoubtedly form the most important of all, from an indemnity viewpoint. There is, for example, the property losses sustained by the foreigners when the bandits hauled them from the train,—watches, jewelry, clothing, etc. There is the question of physical injury—several were seriously hurt by falls, etc. There is the question of mental anguish at a time when they thought their execution was liable to be called for at any moment and anguish caused by inability to communicate with their nearest relatives. There is the question of mental injury—one foreign bandit victim suffered a severe case of nervous shock from which he has not yet fully recovered. There is the case of one foreigner who was killed at the time the Tientsin-Pukow Express was held up. There is the question of business losses sustained by reason of captivity, salary losses, etc. these, of necessity, will vary according to the foreign individuals who were held, how long they were held, etc. For that reason, there will be a separate demand in each case for additional indemnity by the Legation representing the individual."

Italian Priest Still Held

The Italian priest of the Roman Catholic Mission of Hupeh, Father P. A. Melotto, is still in captivity with the Honan bandits. The bandits are reported to be anxious to get either $100,000 from the Mission or authorities, or 10,000 rifles from the government as a condition of the release of their captive. Another report says that the bandits are only 2,000 in number, and of this only 200 are armed. They are quite willing to release the priest, if they are only taken into the regular army.

Is Chungking to Be Cut off from China Proper?

Despatches from Chungking during the week under review indicate an intention on the part of the Chinese of the Upper Yangste to cut Chunking off from the rest of China. Szechuan has always more or less considered herself separate from the remainder of China and eternal struggle between her political leaders, one enjoying the upper part of the ladder one day and the other changing places with the former shortly after, has really caused little excitement from the rest of China's leaders. However, during the last few years foreign attention has been drawn to the fact that the Upper Yangste since really opened to travel, is more or less unsafe at any time. Ships are fired upon indiscriminately and lately three ships, one a British freight and passenger boat, and the other an American gunboat, the *U. S. S. Monocacy* assisting the *Alice Dollar* were all fired upon. The *Monocacy* returned fire and the amount of damage done is not exactly known. The attack was both unjust and unprovoked. It was made by troops of General Chow Hsi-chang. It is the idea of the Chinese troops loitering around the city to cut Chungking off, with the foreigners at their mercy within the Chinese city.

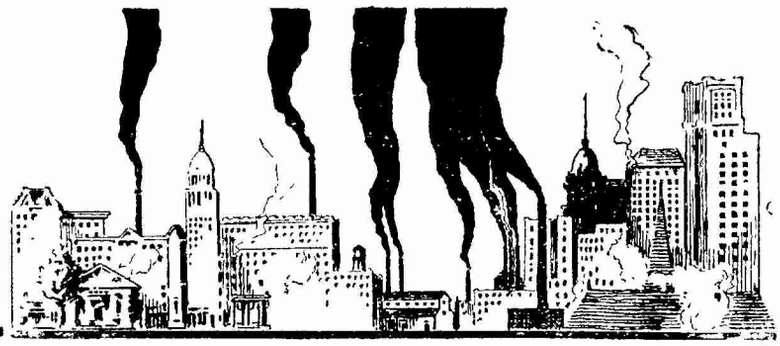
The impending collapse of the northern army in Szechuan under General Yang Shen is causing much concern to General Wu Pei-fu. He is despatching the 20th division of Shensi troops under General Yen Chi-tang to assist Yang Shen from Tungkuan. In the meantime, he has sent up to Ichang and Chungking a large consignment of munitions consisting of 5,000,000 rounds of a mmunitions and 1,000 shells. These were secured from the Tehchow Arsenal.

Political Disturbance in the Philippines

The crisis which recently arose in the Philippine government, when several leading Filipino officials resigned as a protest against what they claimed was autocracy on the part of Governor General Wood, has passed except for discussion in the papers. Quezon, Osmena and other Filipino leaders are now absorbed in preparing the Independence Mission for its departure to America where they will officially reiterate the Filipino plea for immediate independence. The announcement of the administration in Washington that Wood would be supported, successfully put the quietus on what might have developed into a more serious situation, and it also brought forth statements from Quezon and others that the movement was entirely pacific and that no personal feelings were involved. Talk is still rife of a policy of non-cooperation when the legislature meets in the Fall, but indications are that, with the lapse of time and the arrival of the independence mission in America, attention will be diverted to other channels and the recent uproar forgotten.

An Early Settlement for Nippon and Russia

The last recent conferences and parleys of Russia and Japan in Tokio indicate an early conclusion of the negotiations. The fact that conversations and discussions regarding Nikolaievsk were abandoned and other questions such as recognition of debts and Saghalien were discussed is regarded as foreshadowing an early conclusion of the preliminary pourparlers, after which the delegates are expected to draw up memoranda on their respective opinions for submission to their governments. Apparently little has resulted from the conversations which have been merely an exchange of opinions and not intended to reach definite conclusions. The supercession of Mr. Joffe by Mr. Karahan has been frequently rumored here but is at present unconfirmable. It is believed that owing to the former's ill health, the latter may be taking over the Soviet representation in the Far East, when he would be the obvious spokesman of the Soviet if a formal conference with Japan were opened."



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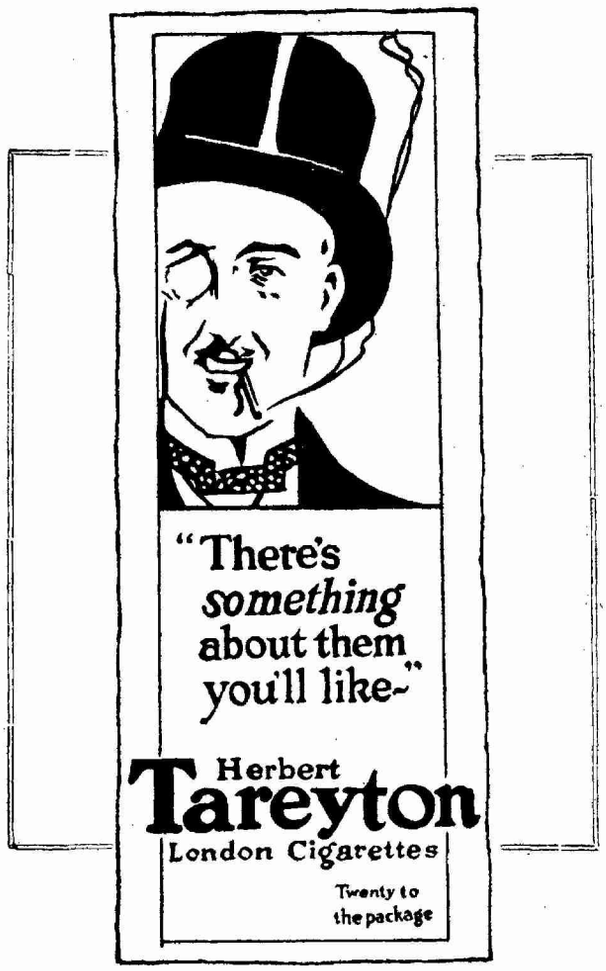

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

July 26. Allies and Turkey sign peace treaties amidst most enthusiastic scenes and Yugo-Slavia's signature is withheld on point regarding Turkish debt.——America is Britain's only creditor whilst floating debt has been reduced by nearly half.——Riots occur in Germany during communist demonstrations against Fascism.

July 27. Berlin report says Germany plans soon to issue ten million mark notes in order to relieve congestion of money.——British government opposed to further loans to China pending completion of Consortium's attempt to consolidate unsecured obligations.

July 28. Until some form of financial stability has been obtained in Germany there will be no reparations for any one in Europe, while uproar in Ruhr district exists.——Latest report from Lausanne says good progress is being made with treaties and all is near settlement with Russia ready to sign convention.

July 29. China Association in London asks new parleys to aid China and Sir John Jordan, ex-Minister to China, makes a new move.

July 30. Serious outlook due to collapse of mark in Germany, food-stuffs are difficult to obtain ——China Association in London asks signatories of the Washington Conference to take measures for improvement of conditions in China.——British government's decision on Kenya question arouses considerable indignation in India and retalitory measures are being urged.——President Harding's boat on which he was travelling from Vancouver to Seattle collides with destroyer.——President Harding is reported to be suffering from ptomaine poisoning.

July 31. President Harding cuts program for California owing to his serious illness, while specialists are called in to act on his case.——Government in Germany plans to revise tax plan whereby money strain will be eased.

August 1. President Harding's physicians state his condition is very grave, and that broncho-pneumonia has developed in right lung.——British Premier in House of Commons states that during Washington Conference it was made clear that Britain reserved right of action in Singapore.——Replies of France and Belgium to British Note are delivered and differ on certain points.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, July 25th, 1923.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—After slight fluctuations the London price of silver at 30 $\frac{15}{16}$d. is $\frac{1}{16}$d. higher than at this time last week. The quotation for two months forward delivery is 30$\frac{1}{8}$. During the week our official rate for T/T on London rose $\frac{1}{2}$d. bringing it into line with the general market rate of 3/0$\frac{1}{2}$d. On the rise there has been very little genuine cover offering in the way of Export Bills and the local Gold dealers show no inclination to sell Gold T/T. We close rather flat.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows :—

Sycee and Bar Silver .....Tls. 25,355,000 an increase of Tls. 1,033,000.

Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 33,560,000 a decrease of $ 80,000.

Estimated value Tls. 49,518,000 as against Tls. 61,142,000 held at this time last year.

†	Average rates for June	Thursday July 19	Friday July 20	Saturday July 21	Monday July 23	Tuesday July 24	Wednes. July 25
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3 1.210	3/0	3/0	3/0	3/0$\frac{1}{2}$	3/0$\frac{1}{2}$	3/0$\frac{1}{2}$
D/Dfts. ,,	—	3/0$\frac{1}{8}$	3/0$\frac{1}{8}$	3/0$\frac{1}{8}$	3/0$\frac{3}{8}$	3/0$\frac{5}{8}$	3/0$\frac{7}{8}$
4m/s ,,	—	3/0$\frac{1}{4}$	3/0$\frac{1}{4}$	3/0$\frac{1}{4}$	3/0$\frac{1}{2}$	3/0$\frac{3}{4}$	3/0$\frac{7}{8}$
T/T India	230.600	222$\frac{1}{2}$	222$\frac{1}{2}$	222$\frac{1}{2}$	224$\frac{3}{4}$	226$\frac{1}{4}$	226
T/T France	1,132.600	1175	1170	1170	1175	1185	1180
T/T N. Y.	71.540	69	69	69	69$\frac{7}{8}$	70	70
T/T H'kong	73.790	74$\frac{3}{4}$	74$\frac{3}{4}$	74$\frac{3}{4}$	74$\frac{1}{2}$	74$\frac{1}{2}$	74$\frac{1}{4}$
T/T Japan	68.680	71	71	71	70$\frac{1}{2}$	70	70
T/T Batavia	186.680	180	180	180	181	182$\frac{1}{4}$	182$\frac{1}{2}$
T/T Straits	75.580	77$\frac{1}{2}$	77$\frac{1}{2}$	77$\frac{1}{2}$	77	76$\frac{1}{2}$	76$\frac{1}{4}$
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	3/3.210	3/1$\frac{1}{4}$	3/1$\frac{1}{4}$	3/1$\frac{1}{4}$	3/1$\frac{1}{2}$	3/1$\frac{3}{4}$	3/1$\frac{3}{4}$
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/1$\frac{1}{2}$	3/1$\frac{1}{2}$	3/1$\frac{1}{2}$	3/1$\frac{3}{4}$	3/2	3/2
6m/s ,, D/A	3/3.710	3/1$\frac{3}{4}$	3/1$\frac{3}{4}$	3/1$\frac{3}{4}$	3/2	3/2$\frac{1}{4}$	3/2$\frac{1}{2}$
4m/s B/F. C., D/A.D/P	1,182.600	1225	1220	1220	1225	1235	1230
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	74.540	71$\frac{1}{2}$	71$\frac{1}{2}$	71$\frac{1}{2}$	72	72$\frac{1}{4}$	72$\frac{1}{4}$
4m/s ,, Docs	—	72	72	72	72$\frac{1}{2}$	73	73

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, ower when falling	July 19	July 20	July 21	July 23	July 24	July 25
Bullion.						
* London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Fence.	30$\frac{7}{8}$	31	30$\frac{15}{16}$	30$\frac{13}{16}$	31$\frac{1}{8}$	30$\frac{11}{16}$
**N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $. 63	G. $. 63$\frac{1}{4}$	G. $. 63	G. $. 63	G. $. 63$\frac{1}{8}$	G. $. 63$\frac{1}{8}$
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 340^{40}	Tls. 338^{80}	Tls. 339^{00}	Tls. 340^{80}	Tls. 339^{50}	Tls. 339^{75}
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.)999 touch)	111^{00}	111^{00}	111^{00}	111^{00}	111^{00}	111^{00}
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.0125	72.025	72.075	72.05	72.0625	72.0375
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	1$\frac{1}{2}$%	1$\frac{1}{2}$%	1$\frac{1}{2}$%	1$\frac{1}{2}$%	1$\frac{1}{2}$%	1$\frac{1}{2}$%

*Closing Price in London for Previous day.
**Closing Price in New York for Previousday

Bank of England rate of discount	4%	London on Paris	T/T 77.85
Bank of France rate of discount	4$\frac{1}{2}$%	London on Germany	T/T
London open Market of rate Dis. 3 m/s.	3$\frac{1}{2}$%	New York on London	T/T 4.59$\frac{1}{2}$
,, ,, 4	3$\frac{1}{2}$%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/4$\frac{1}{16}$
,, ,, 6	3$\frac{7}{8}$%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/3$\frac{1}{2}$
		Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T 2/1$\frac{7}{16}$

New Books and Publications

American Activities in the Orient

Americans in Eastern Asia by Tyler Dennet. New York: The Macmillan Co. 1923. $5.00 gold.

TO those who believe in militarism, to those who think that peace has no victories, to those who imagine that the best way to serve their commercial interests is to coerce and keep under humiliation the Eastern nation—China—and to those who think that guns are indispensable for commercial expansion, this book will come as a revelation, a destroyer of their cherished faith. Starting from the earliest times of the Chino-American relations the author establishes the fact of the famous saying of Roosevelt, "Winning of the West." What great obstacles the American people had to overcome, those who came for commerce and those to give the Gospel of the Prince of Peace, in Eastern Asia, with the true spirit of enterprising pioneers, are not easy to describe.

The early American representatives of the State Department in China were not very capable men, but none of them showed any imperialistic tendency. But their want of creativeness was fully redeemed when John Hay conceived the "Open Door" policy. The "monies," and the cheap magazine writings or the books of Kipling and the publications of Hearst are the only source of information to many on Eastern matters. To those who care to know the truth we would say, "This is the book for you."

The chapters on "The Rise of Japan" and "The Disintegration of the Chinese Empire" form interesting studies in progress and stagnation. Still it is not satisfactorily explained in the book why "the American flag was hauled down in Korea and invested American capital and interests left to the tender mercies" of the Japanese plotters in that Hermit Kingdom. There is no question that a strong protest from Washington in 1906 would have saved Korea. The chapter on "Missionaries and American Policy in Asia" is a record of unselfish services rendered by America in so many different ways to the people and the governments of the Orient, and it makes one feel that the power of altruism is not inferior to the dynamics of war.

This lucid record must make the American patriot more proud of his people than of the government. The bibliography attached to the book is superbly rich and no pains have been spared to make the book interesting apart from being a mine of information on the American policy in Eastern Asia. We congratulate Mr. Dennet on this achievement.

H. P. Shastri.

July 13, 1923.

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton:—The principal event since our last circular was issued, with the exception of the "Political Bubble," has been the brilliant climatical reports practically from all the cotton growing centers. Throughout the week the market displayed a weak tendency and at the close, the price has declined some 50 points in the Exchange. In summing up the situation, we still feel convinced that should the weather continue favorable from now on until the crop matures, no improvement in price can be looked forward to.

Extracts of Correspondence.

Tungchow, 24th July:—Since our last report, the weather has been ideal and the crop is making rapid improvement.

Shanghai & Districts, 25th July:—Weather hot. Farmers are making fair progress with chopping; with favorable conditions from now on till picking time, we expect to make a good crop.

Chekiang Province, 23rd July:—The weather continues favorable for cotton here and the plant is fruiting rapidly. The outlook is very flattering in this province.

Yangtsze Valley, 21st July:—The conditions in this section are steadily improving. Crop prospects so far very good.

Shensi & Shansi Provinces, 18th July:—The weather for the past week has been ideal for the cotton crop.

Shantung & Chili Provinces, 25th July:—Weather fine. Farmers are making fair progress with chopping; the general rains that prevailed during the last few days were very beneficial to the crop.

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Yarn:—The market was lifeless during the week, and closes with a weak undertone. There is nothing to change our views regarding the trend of the market as outlined in our previous reports, considering that there are no reliable indications as yet that prices will strengthen before the political situation is adjusted.

Liverpool, July 26, 1923.

Liverpool Market:—

Middling American, Spot	14.86	Pence
" " October	12.17	"
" " January	12.35	"

Market:—*Steady.*

New York, July 26, 1923.

New York Market:—

October	22.55	Cents
December	22.39	"
January	22.20	"
March	22.28	"
May	22.33	"
Spot	23 55	"

Market:—*Weak.*

Bombay, July 26, 1923.

Bombay Market:—

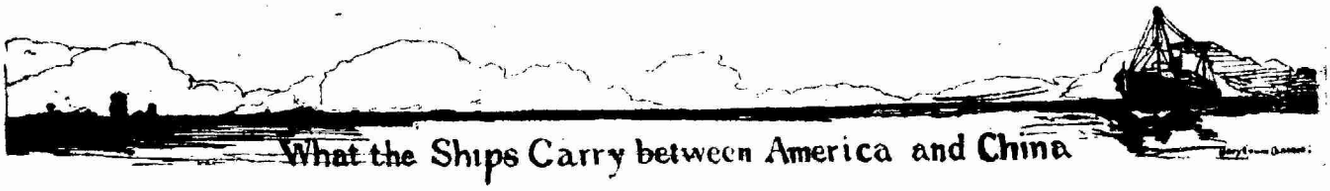
Broach, F. G. July/Aug	Rps. 501	per Khandy	
Fully Good Bengal, Dec./Jan	" 360	"	"
Fine Oomra, Dec./Jan	" 413	"	"

Market:—*Weak.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Spot	Tls.	40.00
Shanghai, Spot	"	36.50
M-ginned, Spot	"	37.00
Taichong, Spot	"	38.00
Shensi, No. 1 Spot	"	39.50

Market:—*Weak.*



Returns of the Shanghai Customs

(Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Customs Rate Tls. June 1 21 equal Gold $1)

S. S. Wray Castle, June 6

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Tea, Black, Hankow..	Pls.	79
Tea, Black, Kiukiang..	,,	376

To New York.

Tea, Black, Hankow..	,,	609
Tea, Black, Kiukiang .	,,	212
Tea, Black, other Ports	,,	68

Tea, Green:

Gunpowder, Ningpo..	,,	52
Antimony, Regulus ...	,,	1,887
Egg Albumen, Dried ..	,,	84
Straw Braid.....	,,	105
Wool, Sheep's	,,	7,399
Skins, Dog	Pcs.	2,260
Skins, Fox	,,	100

S. S. Arizona Maru, from U. S. A., June 29.

Leadfoil and Tinfoil ...	Pls.	559
Cigarettes	Mille	30,000

S. S. Arabia Maru, July 6.

To Seattle.

Oil, Wood	Pls.	14,933

To Chicago.

Tea, Black, Kiukiang .	,,	92

Tea, Green:

Gunpowder, Ningpo..	,,	335

To New York.

Egg Albumen, Dried...	,,	168
Umbrellas.....	Pcs.	1,700

S. S. West Cayote, from U. S. A., July 4.

Timber:

Softwood, Ordinary Sawn.....	Sup. ft.	1,490,781
Softwood, Merchantable.....	Sup. ft.	22,254

S. S. President Wilson, July 7.

To Honolulu.

Carpets	Hk. Tls.	2,385

To San Francisco.

Silk Piece Goods.....	Pls.	3.34
Tea, Black, Hankow..	,,	253
Tea, Black, Kiukiang..	,,	230

Tea, Green:

Gunpowder, Ningpo..	,,	71
Antimony, Regulus ...	,,	168
Egg, Whole, Frozen...	,,	167
Egg, Yolk, Moist.....	,,	208
Umbrellas	Pcs.	3,174
Carpets.....	Hk. Tls.	3,846
Treasure, Gold Bars	Hk. Tls.	1,011,737

To Los Angeles.

Tea, Black, Shanghai.	Pls.	5
Carpets.....	Hk. Tls.	690

To Boston.

Carpets	Hk. Tls.	1,606

To Scranton.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:

White, other Ports, Bls. 8	Pls.	8.15

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:

White, Shanghai, Bls. 10	Pls.	10.05

Silk, Raw, Filature:

Wild, other Ports, Bls. 10	Pls.	10.12

To Chicago.

Carpets.....	Hk. Tls.	359

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:

White, Shanghai, Bls. 198	Pls.	198.36
White, other Ports, Bls. 5.....	,,	4.98

Silk, Raw, Filature:

Wild, other Ports, Bls. 99	,,	100.21

Silk, Waste:

Shanghai, Bls. 6	,,	55.52
Bristles.....	,,	54
Egg Albumen, Dried ..	,,	209
Egg Whole, Dried	,,	220
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	858
Hair, Human.....	,,	95
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted.	,,	206
Seed, Sesamum	,,	168
Straw Braid, White ...	,,	10
Skins, Dog.....	Pcs.	1,600
Skins, Goat.....	Pcs.	24,243
Skins, Lamb	,,	3,807
Skins, Rabbit.....	,,	15,000
Carpets.....	Hk. Tls.	14,194

S. S. Telemachus, July 9.

To Boston.

Tea, Black, Kiukiang..	Pls.	110

Tea, Green:

Gunpowder, Ningpo..	Pls.	27

To New York.

Antimony Crude	,,	400
Bristles.....	,,	71
Egg Albumen, Dried ..	,,	158
Egg Yolk, Moist	,,	291
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted.	,,	42
Wool, Sheep's	,,	410

S. S. Hamburg Maru, July 14.

To San Francisco.

Tea, Black, other Ports	Pls.	295
Egg Albumen, Dried ..	,,	15

To Newton.

Silk, Waste: Other Ports, Bls. 15..	,,	50.55

To New York.

Tea, Black, Kiukiang .	,,	493
Tea, Black, other Ports	,,	285

Tea, Green:

Gunpowder, Ningpo..	,,	132
Young Hyson, Other Ports	,,	14
Bristles.....	,,	13
Camphor	,,	200
Egg Albumen, Dried ..	,,	15
Feathers, Duck	,,	69
Oil, Camphor.....	,,	280
Oil, Wood	,,	846
Skins, Goat, Tanned...	Pcs.	5,520
Hats, Rush.....	,,	135,000
Carpets.....	Hk. Tls	1,084

Exports through Post Office during June.

To New York.

Skins, Weasel	Pcs.	45,000
Skins, Weasel, with Tails	,,	25,350
Musk.....	Taels	16

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25-514

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.
U. S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.
OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.
U. S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T. B. Dunn.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.

TIENTSIN:

SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 12 Noon of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court, whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris, 299—331.
2. Extraterritorial Cases.
3. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
4. U. S. Rev. Stats., secs. 4083—4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
5. China Court Regulations.
6. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING COMMITTEE: Nelson E. Lurton. W. W. Blume. Roland S. Haskell.

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

July 24, 1923, Cause No 2283, U. S. v. James E. Filem, William Connor, Chris. Hansen; testimony taken of Tony Anastossi, L. Gorlin, C. Doyle, G. E. Walsh, D. Warner, J. E. Filem, C. Hansen; submitted.

(*Before the Commissioner*)

July 28, 1923, Crim. No. 469, U. S. v. L. C. Solomon; adjourned.
" 28, " " " 467, U. S. v. A. N. Lethin; plea of guilty.
" 28, " " " 468, U. S. v. A. Q. Adamson; plea of guilty.
" 28, " Cause " 2280, U. S. v. Carroll Stein; on fixing bail.
" 28, " Crim. " 466, U. S. v. C. B. Gardner; plea of guilty.
" 28, " " " 465, U. S. v. P. W. Kelly; plea of guilty.
" 28, " " " 461, U. S. v. A. E. Taylor; plea of guilty.
" 28, " " " 470, U. S. v. A. E. Taylor; plea of guilty.

THE STEAMSHIP CASES

(*Continued from last week*)

Much has been said at the bar and in the briefs about the Canal Zone exception, and various deductions are sought to be drawn from it respecting the applicability of the Act elsewhere. Of course the exception shows that Congress, for reasons appealing to its judgment, has refrained from attaching any penalty or forfeiture to the transportation of liquor while "in transit through the Panama Canal or on the Panama Railroad." Beyond this it has no bearing here, save as it serves to show that where in other provisions no exception is made in respect of merchant ships, either domestic or foreign, within the waters of the United States, none is intended.

Examining the Act as a whole, we think it shows very plainly, first, that it is intended to be operative throughout the territorial limits of the United States, with the single exception stated in the Canal Zone provision; secondly, that it is not intended to apply to domestic vessels when outside the territorial waters of the United States, and, thirdly, that it is intended to apply to all merchant vessels, whether foreign or domestic, when within those waters, save as the Panama Canal Zone exception provides otherwise.

In so saying we do not mean to imply that Congress is without power to regulate the conduct of domestic merchant ships when on the high seas, or to exert such control over them when in foreign waters as may be affirmatively or tacitly permitted by the territorial sovereign; for it long has been settled that Congress does have such power over them.[19] But we do mean that the National Prohibition Act discloses that it is intended only to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment and limits its field of operation, like that of the Amendment, to the territorial limits of the United States.

The plaintiffs invite attention to data showing the antiquity of the practice of carrying intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes as part of a ship's sea stores, the wide extent of the practice and its recognition in a congressional enactment, and argue therefrom that neither the Amendment nor the Act can have been intended to disturb that practice. But in this they fail to recognize that the avowed and obvious purpose of both the Amendment and the Act was to put an end to prior practices respecting such liquors, even though the practices had the sanction of antiquity, generality and statutory recognition. Like data could be produced and like arguments advanced by many whose business, recognized as lawful theretofore, was shut down or curtailed by the change in national policy. In principle the plaintiffs' situation is not different from that of the innkeeper whose accustomed privilege of selling liquor to his guests is taken away, or that of the

19. Lord v. Steamship Co., 102 U. S. 541; The Abby Dodge, 223 U. S. 166, 176.

Judgments and Orders:

July 24, 1923, Cause No. 2285, Vanderhill v. Vanderhill; order authorizing plaintiff to sue in forma pauperis.

" 24, " " " 2210, L. Samarcq, R. Fermus v. Asia Banking Corporation; order sustaining motion to strike demurrer.

" 25, " " " 2034, In re Mary George's will; order closing administration.

" 26, " " " 1283, In re Louisa Ollerdessen's estate; order authorizing sale of certain shares.

" 26, " " " 2287, In re Theophil Edmund Winter's will; order admitting will to probate.

" 27, " " " 1212, In re Will H. Brun's estate; order closing administration.

" 27, " " " 2275, In re bankruptcy of The Kearny Co. Inc.; order vacating order of July 11, 1923.

" 27, " " " 1852, Ping Kee v. Firemen's Fund Insurance Co.; judgment for plaintiff.

" 27, " " " 2218, Harold Russell v. L. C. Publishing Co.; judgment for defendant.

" 27, " " " 1559, In re Joseph Seymour's will; order admitting will to probate.

" 28, " " " 1559, In re Joseph Seymour's will; order closing administration.

" 28, " " " 2283. U. S. v. James E. Filem, William Connor, Chris. Hansen; sentence.

" 31, " " " 2064, In re William Henry Lunt's will; order closing administration.

" 31, " " " 2298, In re Harrison King Wright's will; order admitting will to probate.

(By the Commissioner)

July 28, 1923, Crim. No. 467, U. S. v. A. N. Lethin; assessed costs and cautioned.

" 28, " " " 468, U.S. v. A. Q. Adamson; assessed costs and warned.

" 28, " Cause " 2280, U.S. v. Carroll Stein; bail fixed at G. $1,000 00.

" 28, " Crim. " 466, U. S. v. C. B. Gardner; assessed costs and warned.

" 28, " " " 465, U. S. v. P. W. Kelly; warned.

" 28, " " " 461, U. S. v. A. E. Taylor; assessed costs.

" 28, " " " 470, U. S. v. A. E. Taylor; assessed costs.

Assignments for Hearing:

Sept. 24, 1923, 9:30 a.m., Cause No. 1032, Belgian Trading Co. v. Neuss, Hesslein & Co.

Miscellaneous Filings:

July 24, 1923, Cause No. 1238, In re estate of William S. Cormack, deceased; affidavit.

" 25, " " " 2252, U. S. v. L. D. Kearny; marshal's return of warrant.

" 25, " " " 2034, In re Mary George's will; executor's account; executor's final account; petition for closing estate.

" 25, " " " 2286, V. Solovieff v. Pacific Mail S/S Co.; petition; summons issued.

" 25, " " " 1884, In re estate of Helen O. Cornish, deceased; receipt.

" 25, " " " 2103, Maria P. Kamoff v. International Banking Corporation; marshal's return of subpoena.

" 25, " " " 1559, In re estate of Joseph Seymour, deceased; second supplementary inventory.

dining-car proprietor who is prevented from serving liquor to those who use the cars which he operates to and fro across our northern and southern boundaries.

It should be added that after the adoption of the Amendment and the enactment of the National Prohibition Act Congress distinctly withdrew the prior statutory recognition of liquors as legitimate sea stores. The recognition was embodied in section 2775 of the Revised Statutes, which was among the provisions dealing with customs administration, and when, by the Act of September 21, 1922, those provisions were revised, that section was expressly repealed along with other provisions recognizing liquors as legitimate cargo.[20] Of course, as was observed by the District Court, the prior recognition, although representing the national policy at the time, was not in the nature of a promise for the future.

It therefore is of no importance that the liquors in the plaintiffs' ships are carried only as sea stores. Being sea stores does not make them liquors any the less; nor does it change the incidents of their use as beverages. But it is of importance that they are carried through the territorial waters of the United States and brought into its ports and harbors. This is prohibited transportation and importation in the sense of the Amendment and the Act. Two recent cases[21] are practically conclusive on the point. The question in one was whether carrying liquor intended as a beverage through the United States from Canada to Mexico was prohibited transportation under the Amendment and the Act, the liquor being carried in bond by rail, and that in the other was whether the transshipment of such liquor from one British ship to another in the harbor of New York was similarly prohibited, the liquor being in transit from Scotland to Bermuda. The cases were considered together and an affirmative answer was given in each, the court saying in the opinion, p. 89.:

> "The Eighteenth Amendment means a great revolution in the policy of this country, and presumably and obviously meant to upset a good many things on as well as off the statute book. It did not confine itself in any meticulous way to the use of intoxicants in this country. It forbade export for beverage purposes elsewhere. True this discouraged production here, but that was forbidden already, and the provision applied to liquors already lawfully made.[22] It is obvious that those whose wishes and opinions were embodied in the Amendment meant to stop the whole business. They did not want intoxicating liquor in the United States and reasonably may have thought that if they let it in some of it was likely to stay. When, therefore, the Amendment forbids not only importation into and exportation from the United States but transportation within it, the natural meaning of the words expresses an altogether probable intent. The Prohibition Act only fortifies in this repect the interpretation of the Amendment itself. The manufacture, possession, sale and transportation of spirits and wine for other than beverage purposes are provided for in the Act, but there is no provision for transshipment or carriage across the country from without. When Congress was ready to permit such a transit for special reasons, in the Canal Zone, it was permitted in express words."[23]

Our conclusion is that in the first ten cases—those involving foreign ships – the decrees of dismissal were

20. Ch. 356, Title IV and sec. 642, 42 U. S. Stats. at Large, 858, 948, 989.
21. Grogan v. Walker & Sons and Anchor Line v. Aldridge, 259 U. S. 80.
22. See Hamilton v. Kentucky Distilleries & Warehouse Company, 251 U. S. 146, 151, n. 1; 40 S. Ct. Rep. 106.
23. 41 U. S. Stats. at Large, 322, Title III, sec. 20.

July 25, 1923, Cause No. 2284, Dung Bar Nien etc. v. The Robert Dollar Co.; marshal's return of summons.

" 26, " " " 2135, Adam Szyszlo v. Shanghai Estate Co.; memorandum of authorities.

" 26, " " " 2020, Russo-Asiatic Bank v. Max Wulfsohn & Co; affidavit in support of motion to take depositions.

" 26, " " " 2287, In re Theophil Ermund Winter's will; petition; inventory; deposition; affidavits; will; bond.

" 26, " " " 2284, Dung Bar Nien etc. v. The Robert Dollar Co.; demurrer.

" 27, " " " 1212, In re Will H. Brun's estate; final account.

" 27, " " " 1852, Ping Kee v. Firemen's Fund Insurance Co.; defendant's notice of appeal.

" 27, " " " 2034, In re Mary George's will; receipts.

" 27, " " " 2042, In re Charles L. Coltman's estate; petition of creditor for allowance of claim.

" 27, " " " 2210, L. Samarcq, R. Fermus v. Asia Banking Corporation; answer.

" 27, " " " 1544, Emil S. Fischer v. Charles Stone; application for reformation of decree.

" 28, " " " 2252, U. S. v. L. D. Kearny; bail bond.

" 28, " " " 1559, In re Joseph Seymour's will; administrator's report; petition for closing estate.

" 28, " " " 2286, V. Solovieff v. Pacific Mail S/S Co.; marshal's return of summons.

" 28, " " " 2140, In re Susie May Forrest's will; inventory.

" 28, " Lien " 4, Fearon, Daniel Co. v. McCallie et al.; notice of lien.

" 30, " Cause " 2285, Vanderhill v. Vanderhill; marshal's return of summons.

" 30, " " " 2218, Harold Russell v. L. C. Publishing Co.; plaintiff's notice of appeal; motion for stay of execution.

" 30, " Upson Paint Co. Inc.; articles of incorporation.

" 31, " " " 2064, In re William Henry Lunt's will; final report; petition for closing estate.

" 31, " " " 2298, In re Harrison King Wright's will; petition; depositions; oath of executrix; letters testamentary.

(*By the Commissioner*)

July 25, 1923, Civil No. 127, Chow Chi Kee v. American Manufacturing Company of China, Inc.; petition; summons issued.

" 26, " Crim. " 465, U.S. v. Kelly; complaint.

" 26, " " " 466, U. S. v. Gardner; complaint.

" 26, " " " 467, U. S. v. Lethin; complaint.

" 26, " " " 468, U. S. v. Adamson; complaint.

" 26, " " " 469, U. S. v. Solomon; complaint.

" 26, " " " 470, U.S v. Taylor; complaint.

" 26, " Civil " 126, Atkinson & Dallas, Ltd v. C. Berthel & Co.; marshal's return of summons.

" 26, " " " 127, Chow Chi Kee v. American Manufacturing Company of China, Inc.; marshal's return of summons.

" 30, " " " 128, Doong Woo Coal Hong v. J. B. Katz; complaint; summons issued; marshal's return of summons.

right and should be affirmed, and in the remaining two—those involving domestic ships—the decrees of dismissal were erroneous and should be reversed with directions to enter decrees refusing any relief as respects the operations of the ships within the territorial waters of the United States and awarding the relief sought as respects operating outside those waters.

Decrees in Nos. 659, 660, 661, 662, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, and 678, *Affirmed.*
Decrees in Nos. 693 and 694, *Reversed.*

SUTHERLAND, J., *dissenting:*

I agree with the judgment of the Court in so far as it affects domestic ships, but I am unable to accept the view that the Eighteenth Amendment applies to foreign ships coming into our ports under the circumstances here disclosed.

It would serve no useful purpose to give my reasons at any length for this conclusion. I therefore state them very generally and briefly.

The general rule of international law is that a foreign ship is so far identified with the country to which it belongs that its internal affairs, whose effect is confined to the ship, ordinarily are not subjected to interference at the hands of another state in whose ports it is temporarily present;[24] and, as said by Chief Justice Marshall:

> " . . . an act of Congress ought never to be construed to violate the law of nations if any other possible construction remains. . ."[25]

24. 2 Moore, Int. Law Dig., p. 292; United States v. Rodgers, 150 U. S 249, 260; Wildenhus's Case, 120 U. S. 1, 12.
25. Murray v. Schooner Charming Betsy, 2 Cranch 64, 118.

(*To be continued next week*)

In the United States Court for China

JOHN WILLIAM COLBERT, Plaintiff,
—v.—
CLAIRE CUTTS COLBERT, Defendant.

Cause No. 2272
Civil No. 825
SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

to the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies:

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

Claire Cutts Colbert

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify her to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file her written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, July 7, 1923.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	S.N.L. T.P.L. Express Mail	3rd & 4th	Local	S.N.L. T.P.L. Fast Express	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North d.		7.00	7.15	7.35	9.30	9.50	12.10	12.30	15.25	17.15	17.45	19.35	23.30
Nansiang ... ... d.		7.28	7.45	8.03	—	10.31	12.41	12.58	16.01	17.47	18.15	20.05	0.02
Soochow ... ... d.		8.59		9.41	11.14	12.53		14.43	18.24	19.39			1.39
Wusih ... ... d.	7.00	9.59		10.44	12.02	14.12		15.38	19.34	20.36			2.38
Changchow ... d.	8.14	10.56		11.41	12.49	15.28		16.38		21.38			3.42
Tanyang ... ... d.	9.30	11.52			13.38	16.28		17.38					—
Chinkiang ... d.	10.31	12.49			14.22	17.34		18.33					5.34
Nanking ... ... a.	12.30	14.21			15.43	19.35		20.02					7.20
Pukow ... ... d.					19.10			21.00					
Hsuchowfu ... d.					—			5.08					
Tsinanfu ... ... d.					—			13.16					
Tientsin Central a.					—			—					
Do. d.					23.52			21.20					
Tientsin East ... a.					0.02			—					
Do d.								22.05					
Peking ... ... a.								1.30					

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Ex-press R.	Local	T.P.L. Mail	S.N.L. Night Express T.P.L. Express
Peking ... ... d.													—	15.25
Tientsin East ... a.													—	—
Do. d.													14.35	20.27
Tientsin Central a.													—	—
Do. d.													—	20.57
Tsinanfu ... ... d.													—	4.50
Hsuchowfu ... d.													—	13.30
Pukow ... ... a.													18.49	20.57
Nanking ... ... d.					7.40		8.10	11.05			15.30	16.15		23.08
Chinkiang ... d.					9.20		10.25	12.54			17.29	18.27		0.32
Tanyang ... ... d.					9.57		11.21	13.36			18.03	19.26		—
Changchow ... d.			7.10		10.59	12.00	12.44	14.32			18.37	20.46		2.41
Wusih ... ... d.		7.20	8.22		11.59	13.02	14.07	15.33			19.43	21.52		3.53
Soochow ... ... d.		8.21	9.39		12.54	14.02	15.25	16.31			20.32			4.58
Nansiang ... ... d.	8.15	10.33	11.34	13.00	14.33	16.03	17.45	18.18	18.40	20.35	—			6.36
Shanghai North a.	8.42	11.00	12.05	13.30	15.00	16.30	18.20	18.45	19.13	21.05	22.00			6.50

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

Woosung Forts d.	6.45	8.15	9.40	11.05	12.30	13.55	15.20	16.45	18.10	19.35	21.00	22.25	23.50	1.15	Shanghai North d.	6.00	7.30	9.00	10.25	11.50	13.15	14.40	16.05	17.30	18.55	20.20	21.45	23.10	0.35
Kiangwan ... d.	7.10	8.40	10.05	11.31	12.55	14.20	15.46	17.10	18.35	20.00	21.25	22.50	0.15	1.40	Tientungan ... d	6.05	7.35	9.02	10.30	11.55	13.20	14.45	16.10	17.35	19.00	20.25	21.50	23.15	0.49
Tientungan ... d	7.16	8.46	10.11	11.37	13.01	14.26	15.52	17.16	18.41	20.06	21.31	22.56	0.21	1.46	Kiangwan ... d.	6.12	7.42	9.12	10.37	12.02	13.27	14.52	16.17	17.42	19.07	20.32	21.57	23.22	0.47
Shanghai North a.	7.20	8.50	10.15	11.41	13.05	14.30	15.56	17.20	18.45	20.10	21.35	23.00	0.25	1.50	Woosung Forts a	6.15	8.06	9.35	11.00	12.25	13.50	15.15	16.40	18.05	19.30	20.55	22.20	23.45	1.13

R. Restaurant Cars. * These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday S. Sleeping Cars

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Zahkou—Down (Main Line) **Zahkou to Shanghai North—Up**

STATIONS	Local	Ex-press R.	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Night Ex-press R.
Shanghai North ... dep.	..	8.00	9.00	13.20	15.45	..	19.15
Jessfield ... dep.	..	8.15	9.16	13.36	16.05	..	19.30
Siccawei ... dep.	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	16.13	..	19.36
L'hwa Junction ... dep.	..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.30	..	19.50
Shanghai South ... dep.	..	*8.06*	*9.05*	*13.25*	*15.45*	*18.00*	*19.20*
Lunghwa Junction ... arr.	..	*8.22*	*9.23*	*13.43*	*16.03*	*18.18*	*19.38*
Sungkiang ... dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.42	..	20.29
Kashai ... dep.	..	10.01	11.57	15.43	18.47	..	21.16
Kashing ... dep.	7.25	10.31	12.40	16.16	—	..	21.46
Yehsah ... dep.	8.19	11.02	13.32	16.56	----	..	22.17
Changan ... dep.	9.25	11.36	14.23	17.40	----	..	22.51
Hangchow ... dep.	11.00	12.30	16.00	18.50	----	..	23.45
Zahkou ... arr.	11.25	12.45	16.30	19.10	----	..	24.00

STATIONS	Local	Local	Ex-press R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Night Ex-press R.
Zahkou ... d.	..	..	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.35	18.00
Hangchow ... d.	..	..	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	16.10	18.25
Changan ... d.	..	..	8.29	..	10.45	15.00	17.45	19.14
Yehsah ... d.	..	..	9.00	..	11.52	15.37	18.45	19.45
Kashing ... d.	..	7.30	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	..	20.16
Kashai ... d.	..	8.02	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	..	20.46
Sungkiang ... d.	..	9.15	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	..	21.49
Lunghwa Junction ... d.	*9.37*	*10.37*	*11.37*	*13.57*	*16.07*	*13.48*	..	*22.17*
Shanghai South ... a.	*8.55*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.15*	*16.25*	*19.00*	..	*22.45*
L'hwa Junction ... d.	..	10.34	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	..	22.21
Siccawei ... d.	..	10.43	11.40	..	15.59	18.49	..	22.30
Jessfield ... d.	..	10.51	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.36
Shanghai North ... a.	..	11.05	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22.50

MOKANSHAN—AN IDEAL SUMMER RESORT

THE MOKANSHAN RAILWAY HOTEL has the following SPECIALTIES:—

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(2) Comfortable Rooms with Adjoining Bath Rooms.
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(5) Telephone, and Telegraphic Communications
(6) Pure Spring Water
(7) Beautiful views
(8) Tennis Courts
(9) Swimming Pool
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Traffic Manager.